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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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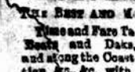

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday 7-30 P.M.				
2nd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6307	VICTORIA	6322
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6325
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9821
21st "	MACEDONIA	10012		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
	29th Feb. SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11060
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9821		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
" 20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10012		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
" 17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11060
T. 24th "	MOREA	11060		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
	CALEDONIA	7858		
	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
	EGYPT	7912		

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.		To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,668	Bover		1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric		29th Oct. "
ORANTES	4,143	Magnen		26th Nov. "
SIRA	5,878	Schwilz		24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron		31st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier		18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon		18th March "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet		15th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct, 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	6th Nov. "

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* REICHSTAG	7,100	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.
KAISER	3,000	Michels-n	12th "
* KAISER	2,900	Pohlens	23rd "
† GOUVERNEUR	2,400	Burmeister	2nd Nov.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 5th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & Co*
DWARKA	1,626	Thur. 1st Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2 171	Fri. 2nd Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,017 tons, on MONDAY, 5th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Rooder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,625 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Oct. calling at Mails and Passengers at Muscat, Rooder Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
AFRICA	4,586	P. Badowich	1st October	1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Forenti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Debkevich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,586	P. Badowich	1st Dec.	1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5949	G. Bergagliea,	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	6,106	11th Oct.
CASTALIA		6,388	25th "
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,800	11th Nov.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec.
CURCASSIA	A. Tait	6616	27th "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA		6388	27th "
BARITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3869	5th Feb "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 405
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 793
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1088

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct
YEBOSHI MARU	...	R. Kon.	10th Oct	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mosker	22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YEIOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGASHIRA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Dec	25th Dec. 1909.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Dec	5th Jan

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawroi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,

Cut without running a doctor's bill, or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
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INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

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Bombay	Singapore.	Tientsin.	Saigon.
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Medan.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	Hankow.
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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

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Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many GRAND PIANOS of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,

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Guaranteed for 5 years, on the Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 136-4. For 24 months, per month Rs. 72.

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THE VERY BEST MATERIAL
IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:
K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
BOMBAY, 7.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a sailor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a fitting testimonial that the Empire has recognized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggott, Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Paven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

GUARANTEE.—"Gifts and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Gifts, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By C. F. Parekh, Esq. Apply Box No. 605, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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MIXED PICKLES	5 8	per doz.
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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
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LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1810

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, heartburn, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual tantalizy to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fainting, and paleness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, alarming dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-practised ailments that monster and many die, it is truly unrivalled. Several persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour to pass all inactivity and inco. Every Phial contains two quantity, 8 Rs. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Blood-spots, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 8s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days' use are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "GRATIS DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and affixed to every genuine package, unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the subject of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free Price 2s. 6d., "Medical Publishers, 18 Bread Court, Bow Lane, E.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Remedies.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla & Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. REGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1908, to POONA, leave 2nd Class 11-25, First Class 12-0. Further particulars apply to Station Superintendent.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and/or respondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances provided a minimum balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standing Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th October, 1908, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1908.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors in the place of Mr. P. D. Pattani and Sir Sassoon David who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th October to 22nd October, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th September, 1908.

Please Read This.

UPWARDS OF
100,000 Cases
Have already proved that the Great Indian Remedy
FOR ALL
Bilious Complaints, Indian Fevers, Indigestion, Spleen Ague, Jaundice, Piles, Costiveness, General Weakness, and every disorder depending on either Functional derangement of
THE LIVER,
OR
Obstruction of the Hepatic or Biliary Ducts
IS
Dr E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
IN BOTTLES, RS. 1-8, 2-8 AND 4.

From Mr. W.—Dear Sir—"I suffered from Liver complaint in its most aggravated form; pain in the side, shoulder-blade and stomach; vomiting after every meal, excessive acidity in the stomach, constipated bowels and extreme debility FOR TEN YEARS. I tried all the known remedies without success and had given up hope, when as a last resource I tried your Essence of Chiretta. I have taken it for some time and am now nearly quite well. Pain in the side nearly gone, in the shoulder-blade entirely so. No vomiting, little or no acidity in the stomach, bowels relaxed, no debility, being now a stronger and better man than I have been for years."

H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes:—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sonderban I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico*.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order of this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

From J. A. F. MOOLTAN. 'Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount good. I had at an enlargement of the spleen and fever for a month which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm. In this I was greatly mistaken, my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week and already the colour is coming to my neck and the TAN (through continued fever) has fit my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c., as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to the testimonials valuable you have so well earned through the Chiretta."

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This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nut Bazar, Bombay.

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Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN
5 NIGHTS ONLY 5
Under the Patronage of
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SIR GEORGE CLARKE, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.
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THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 New London Artists Direct from London, including MISS FLORENCE HAMER.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 29.
The screamingly funny farcical comedy,
"MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH."
Wed., Sept. 30.—Weedon Grossmith's exceedingly funny farcical comedy,
THE LADY OF OSTEND.
Thurs. Oct. 1.—W. G. Wills' celebrated play,
"A ROYAL DIVORCE."
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"MRS. DOT."
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, OCT., 3RD,
"THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT"
Prices, Rs. 5, 3 and 1. Stage Boxes, Rs. 50.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence at 9-30
Plan now Open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

HIPPODROME
COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 5TH.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS
ALFRED WEST'S
Patriotic Entertainment,
OUR NAVY
AND
OUR ARMY
SPECIAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.
Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 2, & Re. 1.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,60,000.

Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantab, Barrister-at-Law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Re. 1 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.

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For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RAVENSCROFT, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Agent.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Worlee Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opts. "The Bombay Chsh," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Re 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

ECZEMA.—Are you suffering from Eczema or any Skin disease if so send for Dr. CAMPBELL'S EGYPTIAN OINTMENT, the only reliable remedy known. Absolute Cure.—Sole Agents. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of Scotland and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on Sen. Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Tyne Boiler with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" at the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY" when available, are supplied at special prices which vary according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher

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LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 8	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 8	39 4	32 0	66 13	49 0	39 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	34 0	68 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

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FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

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the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1833. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
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Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
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AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking.) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other impure matter, the system is not given a chance of Colds, Fever, Worry, Illness brought on by Stomach Disorder, and the many ills which are the result of a Sluggish or Deranged Liver. It has, in innumerable instances, prevented Serious Illness.
CAUTION—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without this you have the Inferior form of Imitation.*
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E. Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

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PILSENER
BEER.
Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
,, 4 ,, ,, pints.
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SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.
As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
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SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of coloring. Full directions All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. For eradicating from the blood all uric acid and other waste products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY
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WHOLESOME.
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Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.
The secret of a perfect skin is
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Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.
ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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A PUCCA BUILT CHAWL, situated at Girgaum. For further particulars apply to—
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Estate and Financial Agents,
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MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.
THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tooliygunge Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF CURIOS DEALERS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE ARTWARE AND CURIOS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 P.M. (S.T.), at Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, the balance of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Kiku and Co. of High Class Japanese goods, consisting of embroidered silk crepe Kimonos, handkerchiefs, table centre pieces, shawls, blouse pieces, embroidered screens, old and modern bronze and cloisonne vases, and bowls, satsuma flower holders, porcelain vases, toilet sets, tea services, gold and silver decorated and painted lacquered screens, panels, and panel pictures, glass bead curtains, woollen carpets, old China vases and jars, and similar other useful and presentation articles of art and curios, will be disposed off by Public Auction, to the highest bidder "without reserve" by the undersigned.
The goods are on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.
JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
Messrs. WILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Managers.
Telephone No. 838.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.
BOMBAY.
SOLE-ALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1902, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to the last expert.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sanctoria, 2,378 tons, Captain W. Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal, and Mr. J. B. Kernan, as a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Berbera, 2,791 tons, Captain F. Packham, will sail to-day for Antwerp, &c., with a general cargo and Capt and Mrs. Hunter as passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 26th September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence...Comdr...C Gardner ...R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Berry.10-10..Africa.R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp ..Survey St

FOREIGN NAVY.

Seeadler.....Capt.....Meurer ....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 28.

Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin ....T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselburn .....M M & Co
Dwarka.....759 Cuthush .....M M & Co
Firoze .....2005 Watson ....Bo & P S N Co
Galovale.....2441 Secarf..... .....Cory Bros
Inchbonva.....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ..4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirby Bank ..2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar ...4607 Billett .....W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2375 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Alsan .....T M rrison & Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Strathfillan.....2816 Hilton .... W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...3751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin ..Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathspy.....2852 Osborn.....W & A G & Co
Salvelg..... ...2862 Tronic's .....T Morrison & Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward .....The Bombay C
Strathavon.....2830 Campbell .....K N & Co
Vadala.....2161 Fenwi .....M M & Co
Viruwa.....2176 Emmett .....M M & Co
Vellore.....3168 Pattia .....T Morrison & Co
Wearbeck.....2161 Fenure .....W & A G & Co
Yuma ..... 146 Mahomed..... .....Shah S N Co
Zemberi .....2415 Baker..... .....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 28

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sinclair	3280	Oliver			N F F Muir & Co
[illegible]	2537	Wing	Hall	7-10	F Muir & Co
[illegible]	3203	Leary	K'chi	30-9	K N & Co
B Alo[illegible]	[illegible]	MacChibham	Antwerp	7-10	M M & Co
C&R W[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Antwerp	29-9	M M & Co
D&E Chief	3963	[illegible]	Jeddah	2-10	B & P S N Co
F Berbera	2791	Packham	[illegible]h	15-10	B & P S N Co
H Mozaffari	4387	Molony	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bo S N Co Ld
K Ahmadi	1616	Hughes	Jeddah	[illegible]	26-10 P & O Co
L Bahadari	329	Fakeera	Re[illegible]	3-10	W & A G & Co
M Delhi	4383	Andrews	S'gh[illegible]	3-10	B & P S N Co
N Garonne	2297	Storey	..Barro[illegible]	3-10	W&A G& Co
O Nuderi	1169	Gray	Basreh	[illegible]r	2-10 A Strarder
P Umsinga	1869	Robertson	M'boro		
Q Reichstag	1319	Jacoboon	Zhauzi		

H W P D .2-10 Bo S N Co

Indravati	518	Fakeera	Mangalore 30-9 Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Shamsudin	Bunder

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Umballa	3426	Rait	Calcutta	N F [illegible] M [illegible] Co
2	Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	11-10 W & A G Co
3	St. Michael	2419	Parsell	Hull	2-10 K N & Co
4	Majidi	1857	Coates	Jeddah	6-10 B & P S N Co
5	Matin	2433	Archer	Genoa	1-10 T Morrison & Co
6	Africa	2565	Badessich	Trieste	1-10 A L S NCo
9	Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	K'chi	1-10 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Assaye	4395	Daniel	Shanghai	30-9 P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	10-10 P & O Co
16	Alavi	2334	Hill	Jeddah	10-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta, Sept 16

DEPARTURES

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Waroonga s	Bamber	Persian Gulf, &c
	Wearmouth s	Catto	Calcutta
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c

The steamer Berbera, Packham, for Antwerp obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Scindia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Viruwa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Majidi, for Jedah, &c.
" Mozaffari, for Jedah, &c.
" Dumbea, for Marseilles.

* To arrive.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 26th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, left Colombo for Bombay on 26th instant and is expected here on 29th instant at 5 p.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Singapore, left Penang, on the 27th instant and expected to arrive on the 6th October also this Company's steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Penang for Singapore on the 27th instant.

The N Y K steamer Wakamiya Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 26th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 28th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 28

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—6,000 cwts bonemeal, B Kaderbhoy; 4,417 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts mussoor, 5,600 cwts castorseed, 3,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 13 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—101 cwts gum, J Nurbheram; 810 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

St Michael s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

Alleppo s—2,006 cwts cottonseed, Saundy and Co; 330 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, B Kaderbhoy.

FOR MALMOE.

Alleppo s—200 bales cotton, Gyddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co: 1,553 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.
St Michael s—275 bales cotton waste, K Bhijnath and Co.
Berbera ;—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 80 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Umsinga s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 cwts myraballams, A Virjlal; 192 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas; 101 cwts gum, P. Jethabhoy; 55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Seindia s—500 cwts myrabollams, Pethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Matin s—4,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co: 2,000 cwts linseed, 3040 cwts castorseed. Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 5 cases rough garnet stones, J M Salemahomed.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—198 cwts turmeric, T Canjee.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—1 box caw bazor, B Sajan; 100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 45 cwts kismiss, Yue Loong Hingkee; 36 cwts kismiss. 28 cwts jardaloo, 30 cwts googul, Fook Kee; 56 cwts sharkfins, K N Meanee and Co; 21 cwts storack, H Saboor; 6 cases opium, P and O Co; 30 boxes British dollers, (Rs. 16,114) International Bank.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—125 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

WHAT IT FEELS LIKE TO FLY.

Will it Make us Air-sick?

It may be, says "Science Sifting," that Mr. Wright has rendered human flight a feasible thing for practical purposes it may be that he has only succeeded in devising what will be a popular, although expensive toy. But, however, this may be, human flight is now with us, and it will be interesting to knew what the sensation of the human bird is like. A representative caught our man-bird just as he had deseended and the following are his experiences the first of their kind to appear in print :—

"It's an entirely new sensation. This swift, free glide of an aeroplane is more exhilarating than the fastest motor car or yacht, or the speediest horse. It's the greatest sport in the world. The aeroplane has made it possible for the first time in human experience to go actually like the wind and to fairly fly. One may feel something of the sensation in a swing, a rapidly accending lift, or a balloon. This feeling of rising clear of the earth is not new, but the experience of actually soaring or sliding through the air is, of course entirely new to man. There is nothing with which to compare it.

NO JARRING AS IN MOTOR CARS.

"Once in motion well off the earth, there is a feeling of independence and freedom difficult to describe. In a fast motor car, for instance, no matter how perfect the tyres or the road, there is always more or less jarring, and one is conscious at all times of the support beneath. There is a freedom of movement on an aeroplane which goes beyond the finest motoring. There is, of course, more or less vibration from the engines of the aeroplane, but the machine seems self-centred and independent. The aeroplane adds a new dimension to one's movements. A motor or horse or train can move only on one plane and down as well and consequently the left, and up tendence of all earthly environment, feeling of indepe[illegible]ys oy aeroplane many people

"In long journe[illegible]om air-sickness, just as on a will doubtless suffer in sickness. The motion of ship they suffer from sc[illegible]lar at times to that of a a flying machine is very simi[illegible]uch higher rate of ship, although travelling at a [illegible]gusty wind an speed. In passing through a[illegible] the same as aeroplane will roll and pitch muchewever, the a ship in a choppy sea. Ordinarily, [illegible]an pitches aeroplane will glide in a series of long, [illegible]vation of which will give something like the sensa[illegible] and swinging. The aeroplane does not only pitch[illegible] roll, but her course is usually in a slightly wav[illegible] line, like that of a fast torpedo boat.

"An aeroplane rights itself much more quickly than a ship. The disturbances of the air, however, are so much more rapid and violent than the waves of the sea that some motion is almost inevitable. In an air wave the particles usually move in a rotary motion. Such a wave is almost always cyclonic in nature. Then, again, the axis of an air-wave may be at any angle and may change about with great rapidity. An air-wave, again, is twice the height of a water-wave.

THE AEROPLANE WILL ROLL AND PITCH

"It is only when the air-waves grow very violent that the aeroplane will roll and pitch. In passing from an area of considerable disturbance to a quiet zone, an aeroplane may rise or fall as much as forty feet. The sensation in taking such a wave or roller will be exactly like the catch in the breath in a rapidly falling or rising lift. An experienced pilot can often see a great air-wave approaching and humour his aeroplane to meet it. In flying over the water an experienced eye can detect the approach of such a wave by the motion of the water. It is very often possible to tell from the motion of the tree tops, the nature of the air-waves well ahead,

"An aeroplane is likely to take up less of the pilot's attention than does a motor of its chauffeur. The engines work largely automatically, requiring little attention. The front planes of the aeroplane may be set and even the steering apparatus left to care for itself. It is often possible to let go of the steering levers altogether for considerable intervals leaving both hands free to adjust the engines. The passenger is left practically free to enjoy the smooth glide of the car, while watching the earth slip swiftly and silently beneath him, and thus enjoy the flight.

"The speed of an aeroplane is equal to that of a very fast motor car. The rush of air, it has been found, strikes one's face with even more force than when moving with the same speed on land or sea. The sensation of flying, once experienced, will never be forgotten. There are no speed limitation in the air, no bad roads, no obstructions. Once well under way on the aeroplane a feeling of freedom and elation awaits the passenger which no mere earthly experience can imitate. The fascination of motoring, of sailing, of fast driving becomes tame by comparison. The fast motor car which is passing up and down hill over perfect roads without any sense of effort approaches the feeling of flying, A fast yacht flying before the wind on a smooth sea suggests it in a measures. The smooth glide of a graceful skater is another comparison. An aeroplane flight, however, has the charm of all of these sensations but with the speed greatly increased without any sense of effort and with the indescribable exhilaration of being entirely above the earth."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROOKS—September 17, at Kotri, Mona Villa, the wife of Mr. H. Brooks, of a son.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 1-10m., 1-7a.; Low water, 7-2m., 7-10a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Special Convocation, Bombay University, for conferring degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby by H. E. the Chancellor, 5-45 p. m.
Annual Athletic Sports, St. Mary's, 4-30 p.m.
Bandmann's Hippodrome : Bandmann Comedy Co., 9-30 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, September 30.—Meeting of Bombay University Senate and Convocation for conferring degrees, 5-45 p.m. Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Bandmann's Hippodrome: Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Departure of Sir George Clarke, Victoria Terminus, 8-15 a.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m.; High water, 1-45m, 1-38a ; Low water, 7-32m., 7-40a.
Thursday, October 1.—Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. Bandmann's Hippodrome : Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 2 25m., 2-14a.; Low water, 8-6m., 8-17a.
Friday, October 2.—Bandmann's Hippodrome : Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 3-16m., 2-59a. Low water, 8-51m., 9-6a.
Saturday, October 3.—Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, 12 o'clock. Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Maharana Ajitsinghji Mills Company, office of Mr. Munchersha B. Chothia, 17, Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m. Bandmann's Hippodrome : Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 26m. ; High water, 4-23m. 4-55.; Low water, 10-9m., 10 20a.
Sunday, October 4.—16th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 25m.; High water, 5-47m., 5-36a.; Low water, 6-42a.
Monday, October 5.—Hindu Dasara holiday. Cricket : Gymkhana A. Team vs. G. I. P. Railway, home; B. Team vs. Government Telegraph, away. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 7-20m., 7-18a. Low water, 6-2m., 2-5a.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Salebhai Habibulla, residing on the fifth floor of a house in Nagdevi Street, reports that during his absence from home on Sunday between 10 and 11 a. m. some one opened the lock on his door with a duplicate key and stole gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 890 from an open tin box.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Vols will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Le Conquerant		J Ord Hum
Selection	The Shop Girl		Caryll
Valse	Immortellen		Gung'l
Serenade	The Warblers		J Perry
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs		Adlam
Galop	Unter Donner and Blitz		Strauss.

FANCY FAIR AT MATHARPACADY.—The Member in Special Committee appointed to get up this fair in aid of the Funds for the relief of the poor under the care of the Local Conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul, appeal to Public and in particular to Society of the General of Bombay for a gift or the Catholics of the said Bazaar which donation towards hel's school on the 3rd, will take place in St. Is occasion of the feast of 4th and 5th October on the The Committee are Our Lady of the Holy Rosary with the sympathy confident that the cause will meet Catholic command encouragement not only of the public whose munity but also of the charitable respectfully patronage and support the Committee her Mr. solicit. Contributions may be sent to Dan F. Leao or Mr. A. Ambosta residing at pacady, both of whom are Presidents of the Conferences.

ACCIDENTS.—Narayengir Ramgir, a Hindu mendicant, aged forty-five, residing at Bhuleshwar, was walking along Dadyseth Agiari Lane on Sunday when he came up against hack victoria No. 202, which was proceeding in the opposite direction. He was struck by the right shaft which broke two of his ribs. The victoria was stopped immediately and the injured man removed to the G. T. Hospital. On Sunday, Ramchandra, a Hindu lad aged, five and Bhagee, a girl aged seven, residing in 6, Khetwadi Lane, were playing on the road when hack victoria No. 1478 came up and the driver seeing the children in the way shouted to them. The boy in trying to get out of the way was knocked down and was slightly hurt, The girl tripped and fell but was not hurt.

POSTAL NOTICES—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes' s. s. "Dumbea" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10 a. m., to-morrow, 30th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel Mail for France close at 9 a. m. the same day.—Mails for Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion, Madagaskar and Comoro Isles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Dumbea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. tomorrow, 30th instant.—A Mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "Africa" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 1st October, 1908. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

A HIGH RELIGIOUS DIGNITARY'S CLAIM.

Shunkaracharya of Dholka.

IN the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor heard the appeal filed by Madhusudan Paroat, styling himself Shunkaracharya of Dholka, appellant and original defendant, against Shrimant Paramhansa Parivrajkacharia Shri Madhav, through his "Kul-mukhtiar" Keshavlal Maganlal Trivedi, respondent and original plaintiff. Mr. C. N. Thakore and Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared for the appellant and defendant. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, with Mr. Trivedi, appeared for the respondent and plaintiff.

The plaintiff had sued the defendant before Mr. Chandulal, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad for a declaration that he was not entitled to style himself the Shankaracharia, one of the highest religious dignitaries among the Hindus, nor to receive offerings in such assumed capacity from the people of Ahmedabad and Gujarat; for the taking of accounts and for an injunction. Judgment was delivered in the Ahmedabad Court in favour of the plaintiff-respondent, who, having failed in a large part of the rest of his claim, only one-fourth of his cost was awarded to him from the defendant-appellant.

The Judge said that the plaintiff stated that he was the present occupant of the Gadi at Dwarka, in Western India, called Sharada Math, which was one of the four sees established by the illustrious Shankaracharia, who restored the Vedic religion founded on the Advaita system of philosophy. The other three sees were : the Jotir Math of Badrinath in the Northern Himalayas ; the Purini in Eastern India ; and the Sringiri of Mysore in Southern India. Each of the four Maths had exclusive jurisdiction over the provinces surrounding it ; the duty of the occupant of the Math was to minister to the spiritual, theological, religious, and social wants of the congregations within his jurisdiction ; and to receive offerings from the people under his charge. Plaintiff succeeded to the Sharada Math "Gadi" in Dwarka in 1901 ; the line of succession to the Jotir Math "Gadi" had long become extinct. Defendant had styled himself the Shankaracharia of Dholka, alleging it to be a branch of the Jotir Math, and received offerings, despite the fact that the plaintiff possessed exclusive jurisdiction over Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujerat, and other districts in Western India. In spite of repeated warnings, the defendant had persisted in his career as the Jotir-Math branch Shankaracharia in Umreth, Dholka, Nadiad, Matar, Mahmadabad, Sarkhej, Ahmedabad and other places in Gujerat.

Defendant denied that plaintiff was the legal heir of the Sharada Math Shankaracharia ; he had not been duly appointed and he had not got any legally acquired right. Defendant suspected that plaintiff was a Namburi Brahman ; there were marks of hot metallic designs on his person, disqualifying him from being a Shankaracharia according to Hindu law. Offerings had been given to the defendant's branch of disciples of the Jotir Math, by the Ruling Chiefs of Baroda, Limdi, Bhavnagar, Cutch, Rutlam, Junaghad and Jamnagar, Gondal, Vankaner, Mansa and Danta. The British Government had also recognized them by granting them licenses to carry arms. Shankar, who was born according to Professor Max Muller in 788 A. D., afterwards came to be styled the first Shankaracharia, and the "Jagat Guru" or the preceptor of the world. One of his chief objects in life was to extirpate the abuses which had grown up amongst the monks and others of the Budhistic religion ; and to vindicate the ancient Vedic religion and its rites. He entered into controversies with them and defeated them in arguments. He wandered over the whole of India as an itinerant preacher ; he founded the "Advaita," or non-dualistic school of philosophy. Math originally meant the residence of Saniasi, friar or monk, (who had renounced the materialism of the world.) In course of time the Maths grew to be wealthy institutions. The "Tapta Muda," or hot metallic marks on the plaintiff's body, were his Vaishanava family marks. When plaintiff became Saniasi, he performed the Virja Homa ceremony, to remove all past sins, including this one. As to plaintiff's being a Namburi Brahmin, Shankara, the founder of the Maths, was himself a Namburi Brahmin. Plaintiff was entitled to the "Gadi." Plaintiff had produced the Mathamania book, by which partitions of provinces belonging to the Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western Maths, were territorially defined. The plaintiff was not disqualified by reason of the "Tapta Mudra" marks ; the Jotir Math was without a Shankaracharia for a century past, and defendant could not found branches of it at Dholka, or in any other place.

The hearing was proceeded with.

SUIT FOR ACCOUNTS.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of, in Second Appeal, Mr. Justice the original plaintiffs and appellants, a case in which Waliunnissa Begum sued one the daughters of the original defendant and Anuprian Kirparam, and for the recovery respondent, for aaccount them from the deof money that might be due their estate. Mr. fendant as servant or agent of the Mahai and N. Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Mana sponK. Mehta, appeared for the appellants, the redent being represented by the Hon'ble Mr. G. Parekh and Mr. B. Desai. The allegation of the plaintiffs was that the defendant was employed as a servant to look after the estates of Mahmadi Begum, mother of their father, and after her death he was employed to look after the estates of their mother, and that defendant never rendered an account of his management. Defendant, on the other hand, contended that he was never employed as a servant but he had been appointed as executor, and he held the property as an executor and not otherwise.

The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, who dismissed it with costs. He held that Mahmadi Begum had left a will and defendant was an executor under the will and was not liable to plaintiffs as their servant. In appeal, the District Judge of Surat confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that in this case before the Appellate Court an application was made on behalf of the plaintiffs to convert the suit into an administration-suit against the defendant as executor of the will. The learned District Judge, in appeal, declined to exercise his discretion and dismissed the appeal. After reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships held that, under the circumstances, the matter was not one in which they would feel disposed to interfere with the discretion of the learned Judge of the Appellate Court. Further, there is an administration suit on the file of the Surat Court brought by others against the defendant, to which plaintiffs have been made parties. It is a suit in which the whole administration accounts relating to the property in the hands of the defendant can be taken. For this reason also, their Lordships held there was no reason to alter the nature of the suit. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S LOCK AND SEAL.

Contested Claims to a Shop.

Yesterday in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight heard a suit brought by Hurku Dhondiba, an oil merchant of Duncan Road, against Mr. R. D. Setna, Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Bapu Dhondiba and Savlaram Dhondiba, in which the plaintiff prayed for a declaration that he is the sole owner of the business of oil merchant in Duncan Road ; that the defendant has no interest therein and no right to interfere therewith ; that he may be ordered to remove his lock and seal from the shop and to restore possession of it to plaintiff ; and that he may be ordered to pay to plaintiff such sum by way of compensation for his wrongful acts as to the Court may seem meet. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Divan, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Rustom Wadia and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he was an oil merchant carrying on business in his own name at Duncan Road. On the 6th February last, the defendant and his agents and servants took possession of plaintiff's shop and of the goods, monies, and other property therein, and closed and sealed the shop, and posted his peon in charge thereof. This was done on the pretext that the shop belonged to the plaintiff's brothers Bapu Dhondiba and Savlaram Dhondiba, whose estates and effects were vested in the defendant. The plaintiff, however, denied that his brothers had any interest in the shop, and affirmed that the same, with all the contents, belonged solely to him. He charged that the defendant had been put up to seize and close the shop by a rival in business of the plaintiff, with the malicious intention of ruining his business. Plaintiff had formally called upon the defendant to give up possession of the shop and had offered to satisfy him by proofs as to his right therein, but the defendant refused to accede to his just demand, and still kept the shop locked and sealed. By reason of the wrongful acts of the defendant, the plaintiff said he had suffered and was suffering daily great loss and damage, for which he claimed compensation from the defendant. Not only were his goods and monies locked up in the shop, but the former were wasting and deteriorating from day to day, and his credit as a merchant was seriously affected. Plaintiff estimated his damages at upwards of Rs. 10 000.

The defendant, in his written statement, said that the shop in question was lawfully taken possession of by him in his official capacity, acting upon information duly furnished to him by creditors of the plaintiff's brothers, who had been declared insolvents some time previously, and who had been stated to be conducting the shop in a benami name for the express purpose of preventing Bai Amar, widow of Jugjivan Devji, and her sons, the plaintiffs in suit No. 649 of 1906, still pending in this Court, from obtaining a decree against them and another brother, restraining them from carrying on oil business anywhere in Duncan Road. Defendant denied that the shop and its contents belonged solely to the plaintiff, or that his brothers Bapu and Savlaram were mere servants of his. Defendant believed that the plaintiff has had to pay heavy interest charges and also sums of Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per day to money-lenders, whose advances had been utilised for the purposes of the shop business. Defendant therefore submitted that the plaintiff has never had any substance of his own to create any appreciable credit in his favour, and the allegation as to the serious loss of plaintiff's credit had been made simply with a view to mislead this Court. Defendant submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief, and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing was proceeded with.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. C. H. Setalvad disposed of a case in which Inspector Hemsworth charged Dada Mian, a Mahomedan, with stealing a pair of iron scales, of the value of Rs. 60, belonging to a cotton merchant, Haji Yusuf Nanabhai. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, appeared for the Prosecution. Mr. Jamsetji Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that the scales were missed about twenty days ago from the complainant's house. The accused was in the habit of visiting the place. He was seen walking away with the scales by some of the tenants.

Mr. Kapadia for the defence urged that the accused was the rent collector of the house and had been living in the same house for the last four [illegible]rs. The landlady owed the accused his four [illegible] wages and a notice was sent to her demanding the [illegible]t of the notice, the accused was sent 60. On recei[illegible] He was not only not paid but for to receive wages. [illegible]plainant's relatives who was assaulted by the co[illegible]dy. The accused were also related to the landla[illegible] and after took summonses against his assailant[illegible] was the summonses were served, the charge of [illegible]len preferred against the accused. The alleged [illegible] property was not recovered from the accused.

The Magistrate, in discharging the accused, observed that although he could not say that the case was a false one, yet it appeared one like it.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 67 Farringdon Road, London, England.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine ; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—With the formal acceptance by the Secretary of State of the main recommendations of the recent Railway Finance Committee the Railway Board has entered on a fresh and what is practically an autonomous phase of its existence. In the Resolution of February 1905 which constituted the Board, it was set forth that the object of the Government of India was to establish a body which should dispose of Railway business with great expedition and efficiency. But the Board as then constituted was merely a subordinate department of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, and the object of the Government was only imperfectly attained, partly owing to the need for frequent reference between the Board and the Government of India and the discussions thus created, and partly due to the defects in the scheme of the Board's constitution. As regards the second of these obstructive influences on the rapid and efficient disposal of all ordinary Railway business, changes in the nature of reforms were made some months ago under the authority of the Secretary of State. The Railway Board, as originally constituted, consisted of three members, a chairman and two others, and apart from certain special arrangements, each member of the Board had an equal voice in its decisions. It was doubtless, usually the case that a general agreement was arrived at by the different members, but it must sometimes have happened that on a really important question one member would dissent from the view taken by his colleagues, and the dissentient member, even though he may have been the chairman, was then either obliged to defer to the opinion of the others or to submit to be overruled by them. This system was not conducive either to efficiency or rapidity of action, and the Secretary of State has now practically reconstituted the Board by investing the President with the final control of all questions committed to the Board, and by making his decisions absolute on the various questions with which the Board is empowered by the Government to deal. Associated with the President are now two members, whose position is that of assistants and advisers—the only proviso connected with the complete subordination of the two members to the President being that in the event of the two members disagreeing with the decision of the President, they are given the right to represent their views in writing to the Government of India.

Having thus modified the internal constitution of the Board, the next matter considered by the Secretary of State and the Government of India was the relation of the Board to the Department of Commerce and Industry. According to the ordinary practice in the Departments of the Government of India, letters from outside bodies—and according to practice a subordinate department is an outside body—are first considered by various members of the Secretariat and then submitted to the member in charge of the Department, unless they can be disposed of by the Secretary, and the notes written by the various members of the Secretariat are submitted to the Member, together with the original communication. The whole of this procedure will now be swept away. It has been decided that, having regard to the responsible position held by the Board and to the special knowledge and experience which its members possess, the Government of India should, as a general rule, interfere as little as possible with the action of the Board in technical matters and in matters of detail, and that in matters of importance where such interference is inevitable, it should be alike the duty and the right of the President to consult the member in charge of Railway business either by means of a memorandum or at a personal interview. Finally, it is proposed that the President should have the right of access to the Viceroy at stated times, in the same way as Secretaries to the Government of India have that right.

Thus the Railway Board will cut itself adrift from the Secretariat of the Commerce and Industry Department and will run Railway, affairs very largely on its own responsibility, but the Board will not be, nor is it desirable that it should be an authority outside the Government in matters of State policy. In view of the fact that practically the whole railway system of India with a capital value approaching to-day, £230,000,000 sterling, is the property of the State, and that great financial, political and military questions are involved in the administration of that system, it is manifestly impossible that the ultimate decision with regard to large questions can ever be delegated to any authority outside the Government of India. Hence the President whenever he has to come to a decision on these large questions of Railway administration and policy will consult directly with the Member of Council in charge of Railway business. It is to be hoped that the Board under these remodelled arrangements, both within and without, will now be in a position to dispose of business with much greater expedition and efficiency than hitherto, and that it will be able to secure more rapid progress in such matters as the construction of new lines by State agency and the carrying out of new works in open lines. It may be taken for granted that the Board will avoid the mistake of frittering away its time and energies by over interference with the management of the various railways, which is not its vocation, but it may usefully endeavour to help the Government of India to arrive at some definite and clearly thought-out decisions with regard to various great questions of railway policy. Hitherto the policy of the Government in these respects has been open to the reproach of "wobbling;" no policy has been persisted in, and no clear end has been kept in view. The institution of an expert Railway Board should impart some firmness and definiteness in the handling of these questions.

HOW ANARCHY PROGRESES.

THE "PIONEER":—Two years ago a book was published called "Confessions of an Anarchist," the author being one W. C. Hart, who had spent ten years among the "groups" of conspirators in London and elsewhere. It is instructive reading at the present time for it shows how, in England at least, the anarchical movement is at the mercy of the police, just as it is now in India. The anther says:—"The ranks of anarchy are simply honeycombed with spies. Not only is Scotland Yard well represented in the secret councils of the party, but so also is the secret political police of every Continental Government; and of this the Anarchists are perfectly well aware, for mutual suspicion reigns supreme among them. . . . At the time of the Walsall Anarchists' bomb conspiracy, it transpired that one of the prominent personages in the affair was in regular receipt of secret service money." In other cases nominal Anarchists were in the pay both of the English and French police; the very secretaries of "groups" working with foreign countries were spies; and photographs of leaders were readily furnished to detective offices. In such circumstances it was not surprising that Anarchist plots in the United Kingdom were always detected and that the principal club, the "Autonomie," was finally closed because it was eventually found that the only members left were police agents! And yet at one time in the club premises in Windmill Street bombs were actually made, explosives stored, and lessons given in chemistry. The club was once burned to the ground as the result of carrying out dangerous experiments, and even the most determined spirits were disheartened by the difficulties which they had to meet. It was the foreign element which kept it alive for a time, and there were other clubs working in concert with it. The police secured the members of these organisations on a charge of making bombs and heavy sentences of penal servitude had a highly deterrent effect. Mr. Hart notes that a curious fact in connection with the Anarchist chemistry classes was that they were made up almost entirely of mere boys. In Bengal it would seem that a similar course has been followed, half-educated students having been corrupted by men who had studied the manufacture of explosives and bombs in Paris. Accidents inevitably occur when raw youths begin dabbling in dangerous chemical experiments, and in Calcutta these are known to have happened. If there should be any misguided persons who are still thinking of a resort to anarchical methods in India, they should take warning from the facts disclosed by Mr. Hart. He considers that the only movement among Anarchists in England is a struggle with fast approaching dissolution; "groups" and clubs are being broken up; and the ever-tightening grip of the police has had its expected effect. Secessions to Socials Democracy, which does not countenance resort to murderous outrage, have also become very numerous; and "in a year or two Anarchism in England will be as extinct as the dodo." It is not too sanguine a view to take that in India also the movement will have but a short life.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S TOUR.

"THE STATESMAN."—The Home papers for some time past have been full of accounts of Mr. Lloyd-George's lightning tour through Germany. He went in a motor car, accompanied by two journalists, and on his route made almost as many speeches to other journalists as Mr. Gladstone used to make to admiring crowds at English railway stations. On his return to England, Mr. Lloyd-George still further unbosomed himself to the Press. He specially dwelt upon the importance of the German scheme of Old Age Pensions, which he appears for the first time to have discovered. When the English Old Age Pensions Bill, which is now an Act, was before the House of Commons, several members pleaded that it would have been far better to adopt a modification of the German scheme than to introduce the purely charitable measure which the Government had adopted. Mr. Lloyd-George and his colleagues in the Cabinet than had nothing to say about the German scheme, except the round assertion that it was impossible to adapt German institutions to English habits of life. He has now seen reason to change his mind and gives an enthusiastic account of the magnificent work which the German scheme of insurance has accomplished. The German scheme differs in the first place from the English in the fact that it is based upon the contributions of those who are to benefit by it, whereas the beneficiaries under the English scheme will not be called upon to pay a single penny towards the benefits which they are to receive at the cost of taxpayers in many cases less well off than themselves. This alone is a difference of tremendous importance, for the absence of contributions necessitates the establishment of all sorts of arbitrary distinctions in order to limit the number of people who may claim the Old Age Pensions. Under the German scheme the man who has contributed is entitled to his pension on account of his contributions, and has not to answer any questions with regard to his other means, or with regard to his past record. A further distinction between the two systems is this—that the English scheme is confined to Old Age Pensions properly so-called, namely, pensions given to persons on the single ground that they are more than seventy years of age. The German scheme, on the other hand, gives pensions not only on account of old age but also on account of infirmity, and not a few persons in Germany, who are even under forty years of age, are now drawing life pensions because they are too infirm to earn their living. The absence of provision for infirmity in the English scheme must involve grave hardship. Suppose, for example, that a man loses his sight at fifty, he is entitled under the English scheme to no kind of assistance but the Poor Law until he is seventy. As soon as the English scheme comes into working, this cruel fact will be rapidly appreciated and a popular demand will certainly arise for the establishment of some method of dealing with it. We are glad to see that Mr. Lloyd-George has come to the conclusion that it can best be dealt with by the German system of insurance. The pity of the matter is that he did not make his investigations before the Cabinet put forward the scheme which has now become law. If he had done so it is hard to believe in view of his enthusiastic praise of the German scheme, that such a costly and unsatisfactory system of Old Age Pensions as that which Parliament has accepted would ever have been put forward. The English scheme will cost the taxpayer probably not less than ten millions a year, and only provides for a small fraction of the cases needing assistance. The German scheme, which provides for sickness and infirmity as well as for old age, costs the taxpayer less than three millions.

SOMALILAND.

THE "PIONEER":—Somaliland is not a part of the world that rouses much enthusiasm, except possibly among "shikaris" in search of its lions. An occasional "scrap" with the Mullah is practically the only symptom of our activities in our own particular sphere. The French with their eyes on Ethiopia and the Italians with their faces turned in the same direction and a determination to make the most of such small Colonial possessions as they have are wont perhaps to take a deeper interest than we do in the Somali and his cheerless country. The Italians are by no means the best placed of the three Powers who have asserted a claim to Somaliland. The Benadir coast is not such as to appeal to those who approach it by sea and the interior has one might suppose fewer charms still for the foreigner. The Italian, however does not despair of making something of his heritage and of his enterprise in this not particularly inviting quarter a British East African resident writing to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" affords some testimony. He says:—"An Italian surveying-ship has recently arrived from the Benadir coast much in need of a general refit, after a year's stay on that station. They tell good yarns of surveying parties ashore working under protection of a hundred armed men and periods in the monsoons when, lying at anchor, it was almost impossible to eat, sleep, or write for the rolling of the ship. The new expedition is preparing. Communication with their own coast by water is impossible for six months of the year, and they use overland mail service from our port of Kismayu on the Juba river, or wireless telegraphy. With the latter they look forward to increased communication in the future. A station at Mogadiosho, on the coast, is to be put in communication with one at Naples, though the communication has yet to be proved workable. They hope that this section may ultimately be part of a through system of wireless telegraphy from England to India." How far these anticipations are justified we do not know but so far as India is concerned there is not likely to be much objection to adding wireless telegraphy to our present means of communication with Europe. The competition of "wireless" should at least have the effect of bringing down the cable rates.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 28.

No telegrams have been received from the Nizam's dominions and it is impossible to locate the storm from the Bay. A telegram despatch early this morning from Hyderabad, Deccan, stated there had been continuous rain since yesterday and that probably there had been heavy rain over South-East Hyderabad.

Nearly general rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast, the East Coast north of Madras, in Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

The weather is still disturbed in the Andaman Sea and only isolated falls of rain occurred in Burma.

The principal amounts of rainfalls are—Tavoy, two inches; Toungoo, three; Sutna, half; Seoni and Gopalpur, one and a-half; Bellary, Madras and Trivandrum, one; Cochin two.

Skies are clear in North-West India, but more or less clouded elsewhere.

Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in the North Madras Coast and in the South Deccan and local rain in Lower Burma, North-East India and on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower; Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi Crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Cawnpore.—All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Seasonable. Unusually hot. Cotton plants show bolls, rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants in flower.

Jalgaon—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Unusually hot. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan. Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dholera.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Barsi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain generally. Cotton plant flourishing.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Colaba.	Fort
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	73·01	70·00	70·12	52·70
Monday, 28th September	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total.....	73·01	70·00	70·12	52·70
Up to same date last year...	92·74	97·17	98·22	99·52

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 28.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	68·47	46·86	90·31

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is generally normal. Winds are north-north-easterly at Rawalpindi, easterly at Delhi and south-easterly at Multan; calms prevail at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-west but are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are generally normal. Jhansi, Agra and Cawnpore report calms; the other stations have easterly or east-south-easterly winds.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in Lower Sind but elsewhere skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Karachi. Winds are westerly at Karachi and north-easterly at Jacobabad but elsewhere calms prevail.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central, India West.—Skies remain clear in WestCentral India but generally lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal except in West Central India and North Gujarat where it is in large defect. Maximum temperature is high everywhere but the minimum is lower than usual in West Central India and normal elsewhere. Winds are north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur and Akola report slight falls of rain. Skies are moderately clouded over the whole division. The moisture in the air has increased but continues in defect in the extreme western districts while it is either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day at some stations. Winds are west-north-westerly to east-north-easterly in the south and west-south-westerly to north-north westerly in the north.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity remains normal. Maximum temperature is generally equal to the average but the minimum is higher than usual over the whole division. Winds are north-westerly or northerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—No telegram has been received from Hyderabad Station. Nizamabad records a heavy fall of 6·50 inches. Skies remain heavily clouded at Bijapur and Sholapur but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average except at a few stations. Day temperature is high in the North Bombay Deccan and normal over the rest of the division; night temperature is normal everywhere. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay which crossed the Coast yesterday has moved in a north-north-westerly direction its centre being now near Chanda. A feeble cyclonic circulation is still noticeable but the only fall of importance is 6·50 inches at Nizamabad, although the intensity remains practically the same.

Rainfall has been again general in Malabar and the North Madras Coast.

A few falls have also occurred in the Madras Deccan.

Nearly general rain is probable in Malabar. A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	0·00
Jask	93·8	81·8	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	108·3	74·0	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	91·4	...	...	43·26
Lahore	95·9	67·7	...	30·40
Sirsa	99·3	68·6	...	21·04
Ambala	95·5	65·5	...	17·00
Delhi	95·7	74·7	...	37·60
Agra	96·0	72·5	...	32·89
Mainpuri	?	73·0	...	24·78
Jhansi	96·5	75·5	...	24·61
Cawnpore	95·9	75·0	...	32·40
Allahabad	94·8	78·0	...	32·44
Jacobabad	106·6	72·3	...	2·80
Karachi	85·0	75·0	...	5·58
Ajmer	92·9	67·7	...	33·11
Jaipur	99·2	67·6	...	35·01
Kotah	96·5	73·1	...	39·62
Bhuj	100·6	71·5	...	11·45
Dwarka	86·3	78·2	...	13·35
Veraval	89·7	76·8	...	21·13
Rajkot	100·9	75·2	...	17·92
Bhavnagar Para	102·6	78·5	...	23·96
Surat	99·1	76·1	...	46·02
Ahmedabad	104·1	75·7	...	32·51
Deesa	103·8	68·9	...	37·43
Neemuch	98·0	64·8	...	24·01
Indore	98·1	63·6	...	24·18
Jubbulpore	89·8	73·3	0·03	57·29
Saugor	91·6	70·5	0·90	44·13
Hoshangabad	94·1	72·4	...	36·34
Khandwa	96·2	69·1	...	18·61
Akola	95·2	75·6	0·14	32·27
Amraoti	92·3	74·8	0·08	30·53
Nagpur	91·1	74·1	0·04	47·21
Chanda	89·0	76·0	...	57·71
Bhopur	88·2	76·6	0·15	45·96
Bombay	89·1	80·4	...	68·70
Ratnagiri	86·3	79·4	...	82·84
Mormugao	85·0	79·7	...	108·19
Kaswar	84·8	...	...	135·87
Malegaon	97·4	72·1	...	19·28
Ahamednagar	90·4	70·5	...	15·87
Poona	90·0	70·8	...	19·69
Sholapur	87·8	73·4	0·08	24·89
Bijapur	87·7	73·2	0·02	14·58
Belgaum	83·3	68·6	...	53·08
Aurangabad	96·2	73·7	...	18·31
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	71·7	6·50	48·80
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	78·2	74·4	0·71	148·56
Calicut	79·8	74·1	0·86	92·95
Cochin	85·7	75·3	0·24	75·67
Colombo	82·0	75·0	0·26	9·91
Masulipatam	87·8	76·6	0·60	19·90
Bellary	86·0	68·3	1·09	11·30
Cuddapah	90·7	73·6	0·05	16·74
Madras	99·0	76·5	1·24	16·16
Bangalore	81·8	66·8	...	11·25
Coimbatore	89·4	70·8	0·04	2·94
Trichinopoly	99·6	77·3	..	15·07
Negapatam	94·9	76·5	...	10·50

In column wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, G= Gale, H= Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·00 (73·01); G. T. H.= 0·00 (70·00); St. G. H.= 0·00 (69·92); C. P. = 0·00 (52·70).

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 28th September was 29·766 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

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CURIOUS METHODS OF LIGHTING

Some curiosities of illumination, mostly survivals from past ages, are described in "The Illuminating Engineer" (New York, July), by L. Lodian, who desires, he says, to show that amid all the most improved and ablest systems of lighting the globe has ever known, the quaint and the crude persist almost side by side with the most modern. He goes on to say:

"Here and there in some of the Sicilian basements along Manhattan's Mulberry Street you see gourd-shaped objects containing a small light. They are semi-translucent containers, thus casting a dim light around and below, and take the place of night-lights. This singular illuminant is or was, pure butter; it is the "bala-burro (ball-butter) of the Italians, but becoming so rancid as to be unfit for table or kitchen use, it is utilised as a light with some bits of string for a wick. The gourdlike container is of pure cheese, which had been worked up in a lukewarm stare rapidly about the ice-cold ball of sweet butter, then rapidly cooled, and finished on ice. Butter may thus be preserved unsalted for a very long time, and both interior and exterior are always perfectly edible. But trade 'returns' of stock do however, contain a percentage of rancified ones, and it is these which are used as lights. When exhausted, the 'dago' may either refill with more rancid butter or open up another butter-ball. The cheese-container is never contaminated by the the rancid contents, and is finally used up in the soup-pot by the thrifty Ligurian, or is ground into powder as a macaroni condiment."

The farmhouse of Central Poland and Hungary the writer goes on tell us often use home-made candles of dingy, greenish black coal-wax or crude ozocerite from the bituminous shales in the region. They dig it up and throw it into boiling water, when the wax rises to the surface. It has an odour of kerosene, and the light is more or less smoky but ozocerite, when decoloured, becomes a pure cream-white product, the cerasin of commarce from which high-grade candles are made. Many years ago Mr. Lodian says a Paris firm tried to market the natural colour black coal-wax candles guaranteed smokeless but the effort proved a total failure. We read further:

"Another curious light right in our own America—or rather off its coast—is the 'candle-fish.' The fishermen on their smacks off the Pacific slope prize a few of this fish solely for its oiliness. After air-drying, a piece of oiled tow is rammed down its gullet and lighted. It makes a sputtering, disagreeable, flickering light, but better than nothing in the usually utterly cheerless forecastle. It naturally consumes with an offensive burning-bone odour and a maximum of smoke, and is probably the worst makeshift light known. In a recent paper in "The Scientific American" I commented, anent some of the food-products of other nations, on the singular tallow-bread of some of the natives of Cibiria. This is a ringed bread, so permeated with tallow as to be usable as an illuminant in their tents and huts. Very narrow strips cut on their camel-hair sheeting are soaked first in tallow, then pulled through a hole bored in the bread. It makes a fairly good wick, considering, but the light also gives off a slight odour of burning bread. Copra (also spelled in various other ways) is the sun-dried cocoanut of oil-mill commerce and export. 'Fingers,' so called, of this, are cut off the dried halves and used as lights in many parts of the Asiatic mainland and the islands of Polynesia. Completely desiccated the fingers are hard as wood, and burn rather too rapidly on warm evenings. The charred snuff has constantly to be knocked off to prevent the light growing dim; otherwise the light yielded is fair, with a minimum of smoke; but the unmistakable pervading odour of cocoanut oil fumes is almost always there—somewhat nauseating on sultry eves. Curiously enough, this crude copra light is the original of the old, old saying, to burn the light (or candle) at both ends, in allusion to unwisely using up one's vitality. The Asiatic proverb is the forebear of the quotation as we know it to-day. It would be highly impracticable in fact to burn a candle at both ends simultaneously, but the naturally curved semicircle of the copra fingers admits of this two-end simultaneous burning perfectly, and this is often done by the natives of Oceania when they desire more light; but in that case, in handling the light, it is less convenient to hold it from the centre. Of course, the expressed oil of the copra is also used in vast quantities in the Orient as an illuminant in lamps, but being always a liquid in those latitudes it is not nearly so convenient for transport as the copra. Besides, the copra is a partial food and is often eaten by caravan parties during the long overland journeys, although life cannot be sustained on it. Thus the copra light of millions of Asiatics to-day is remarkable as being the only combined partial food and light known. There are probably a score other singular methods of illumination in vogue about the globe but to illustrate and note even half of them would run into half a dozen more pages."

DANGER IN THE HOLD.

The ancient mariner took his pipe out of his mouth. A visitor to the seaport town had asked him if cargoes were ever dangerous—that is, cargoes other than live ones.

'Dangerous?' he replied. "I should think they are? Asphalt, vegetable fibre, sugar and wheat are all tricky things to have in the hold.

"I remember hearing of a vessel which sailed from Algiers with a cargo of vegetable fibre. She was a sailing-boat and soon after she had passed Gibraltar she met rough weather, which forced her down towards the equator. Then the wind dropped, and she was becalmed. The intense heat made that there fibre sprout, soon green shoots appeared through the deckseams. The skipper had the hold opened, and there they found the whole place like a garden. In a day or so the sprigs started to climb the masts and rigging. Well, they afforded pleasant shade, so the skipper left them there until the wind came back. By that time they were so thick that it took three days to clear them away.

"Another vessel I heard of," continued the "old man of the sea," "had a cargo of asphalt, which, owing to the terrible heat, hardened, and paved the hold beautifully. In dock, they had to blast the blessed stuff out.

"Sugar, now—"

But the visitor had had enough. He politey said "Good-morning!" and passed on.

A MARRIAGE was arranged and took place in September, between Nesta, daughter of the Hon'ble Walter Vanneck of Darsham Cottage, Saxmundham, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cocks, R. A. M. C. of Wellington Nilgiris.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers every where.

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of ("HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....
Address.....

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

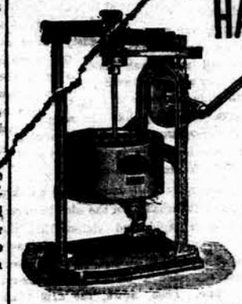
WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.



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WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

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SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

WORCESTERS QUALIFY FOR THE FINAL.

THE match yesterday was fairly well attended, but after the exhibitions of the latter part of last week it dwindled into the commonplace. After their show in the recent Tournament at Poona something good was expected of the Worcesters, but they are presumably off colour as they only just beat an acknowledged weak team in the Somersets. It was far from a good exhibition of the game, though it meant that the winners would enter the final, and unless they play better they cannot expect to have much chance with the winners of to-day's game. On neither side was the combination good, though towards the end the Worcesters got together much better and put in some nice runs. It was the keenness of the Somersets that made the score so even, as from a scientific point of view they were poor, and more than the one goal behind their opponents. This being the case the enthusiasm in the game was not up to the usual and a Saturday crowd would have been disappointed.

Quite a feature of the game was the keen, energetic play of Williams for the Somersets at centre-half, assisted by Hellin at back, whereas at forward, Morris, Coles and Giggins showed up well, and one was pleased to see them rewarded with a goal, the first of the match. Their strong point was their heading, which came in useful, as throughout the ball was kept too high. Of the Worcesters, Plant, Harcourt and Sutton were the best in the forward line with Yarnold at centre-half and the two backs kicking well.

Having progressed more than the Tournament games, there was no sprinting yesterday evening, an event which the public appreciate as one of those thoughtful ideas of the Secretary for the edification of his public. Everything has so far gone smoothly, and whatever disappointment we have felt over the lack of big entries have been to a large extent made up for by the excellent sport last week, and this evening's game should rank amongst the best.

The Somersets winning the toss, elected to defend the Admiralty House side goal. The Worcesters kicked off at 5-35 p.m. and Greenaway getting away shot, however, too hard. From the goal-kick, the Somerset centre-forward secured the leather and dribbling it past the halves, passed it to the left but the skipper was found offside. The ball was then by turns in front of both the flags, till a "free" against the Zums outside the goal-area let in the Worcesters and three successive shots by Plant were cleverly cleared by Davis. Again the ball was all over the field, till by pretty play of the Worcester forward line, Sutton's cross-shot passed over the bar. The Somersets now crossed over, and the right wing got well away, but Johnson beat them back. A second rush was cut short by "hands" against them, which let in the other side, but a wide shot was the result. The ball then travelled back to midfield, and the Worcesters again taking up the attack, the right looked dangerous, but had to be warned for charging into the goal-keeper when he hadn't the ball with him. Giggins now got away, but Farrant opposing him, the ball was sent into touch, and from the throw-in, the Worcesters were in possession, but Tree forcing them back, the Infantrymen assumed the offensive and Giggins sent a stinging one, which Lewis merely fisting back, Norman had a great chance, but he instead of stopping the ball, allowed it to slip between his legs. Then some hotly contested play was seen in midfield, in which Williams, the centre-half of the Somersets, distinguished himself, and, try as the Worcesters would to break away, his clever dodging would not give them an opening. However, soon afterwards, through a free kick, the Worcesters got before the enemy's posts, but Plant shooting twice in succession too high, the goal-kick gave the opportunity for the L. I. to break through, and the opposing right-back clearing, the ball rebounded off the centre-forward into the nets, thus giving the Zums their first and last point. The Worcesters tried hard to get on even terms, while the Somersets also made an effort to increase their score, but the five minutes remaining resulted in a blank. Score :—

Somerset Light Infantry ..... 1 goal.
Worcesters ..... nil.

On crossing over, even play was witnessed for the opening half a dozen minutes, then the Worcesters getting away, the left back missing the ball, Harcourt with no opposition to meet, equalized amidst cheers. A "free" outside the penalty area gave the Worcesters a chance soon afterwards, but repeated attempts were foiled by the Zums' right-back Hellin. An excellent shot from the right wing having been cleared by him, his left wing now secured the advance and Giggins' centre just glanced off the left post. Returning to the attack out of a "free," Hellin headed back a dangerous volley. After a couple of minutes desultory play in midfield, the Worcester centre-forward got well away and passed to the inside-left, whose stinger passed the right upright. The ball was back in midfield, then Giggins dribbled it to the Worcester end, but could not keep his feet. The same fate was chased by his inside, Norman, a few seconds later. On the ball being in play again the Worcester inside right got away on a run of his own and passed to the inside-left, and on the latter's re-passing, Harcourt netted the ball by a splendid shot. Up and down was now witnessed but there was not much of using in the rushes on either side, the opposing backs clearing very soundly. The Worcesters having failed to utilize some good chances that came their way, the Somersets made a last effort to get level, and were lucky enough to secure a "free" outside the penalty zone, but were however beaten back. At full time, the Worcester outside-left's shot had glanced over the cross-bar. Score :—

Worcesters ..... 2 goals
Somerset Light Infantry ..... 1 goal.

TEAMS.

Worcesters.		Somerset L. I.
Lewis	Goal	Davis
Farrant Clarke (capt.) Clayton	Backs.	Hellis Johnson Vadd
Yarnold Freeman Smith	Half-backs.	Williams Tree Millard
Harcourt Greenaway Plant Sutton	Forwards.	Morris Coles Norman Giggins (capt.)

Referee—Serg. Watts, R. A.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.	Semi-final.
Y. M. C. A.	bye		
R. F. A., Kirkee	3—1	Carabiniers	Carabiniers
Carabiniers	Carabiniers	2-1	
Commercial Gym	4—2	R. Scots	
East Lance	E Lancs	1—1, 0—0,	Carabiniers
R. G. A., Bombay	0—0 2—0	3—0	
Royal Scots	R. Scots		
Mont. Telegraphs	2—0		
Rovers	bye	Worcesters	
Worcesters	bye	W O	
Somerset L. I.	bye	Somersets	
Bombay Gym	bye	4—2	

ROVERS' SPRING COMPETITION TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.	Semi-finals.
Y. M. C. A.	bye	Y. M. C. A.	
R. F. A., Kirkee	1—1	Com. Gym.	Com. Gym.
Commercial Gym	11—4	R. G. A.	
R. G. A., Bombay	R. G. A.	Com. Gym.	
Mont. Telegraphs	Telegraphs	11—6	
Royal Scots	2—1	Worcesters	
Mont. Telegraphs	bye	W O	
Worcesters	bye	Worcesters	
Somerset L. I.	bye	5—7	

BOMBAY GOLF WEEK.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SPLENDID weather attended the opening day of the Royal Bombay Golf Club's week. There was a very large entry for the Bogey Competition, which is to be played off on the first two days, one round of nine holes being done each day. As explained before, there are two classes according to the handicap of the competitor, any start of 8 or over entitling the player to a place in the "junior" class. An early start was made and the first ball was driven off punctually at 7 o'clock. With the exception of the first green which is scarred with a cart-rut, most of the course was in excellent condition and there was not sufficient wind to affect the play. Appended is a list of the first day's play and it will be seen that at present Mr. R. P. Scott stands at the head of the senior division. This player, who was partnered by the Honorary Secretary, played excellent golf despite a poor start as, at the end of the third hole, he found himself 2 down to Bogey and his first three scores were 5, 6, 7. After this, however, he pulled himself together in fine style and the rest of his round contained three 3s and two 4s and being 2 up on the last 5 holes he was able to return an all square card. Next in order came Mr. A. L. S. Roberts, who also made a poor start and lost the first hole, but from this point he held the "Colonel" and finished one hole behind the leader. Third on the list stood the Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. A. Ross. He too made a poor start and lost all the holes in the cricket field and stood 4 down on going to the second portion of the course; here, however, three 3s and a 4 put a better complexion on his card and at the finish he was quite in the running with 3 down. Following these three leaders there came a succession of cards which showed losses to Bogey of anything from 4 downwards, Mr. Comber being unfortunate enough to be in the position of 8 down.

Turning now to the juniors, Messrs. H.F. Busch and D. Lawrie lead the way with 3 down each. The former should have returned a better score, as to the end of the 6th hole he had successfully defied the "Colonel" but going to the 7th a badly topped drive, following on a long wait on the tee, caused him to take two more than the scratch score. This placed him one down and at the two remaining holes, his score was one over Bogey, and the final return showed 3 down. His rival Mr. Lawrie played consistently good golf and halved no less then 6 holes, losing, however, every alternate one in the second part of the game. Mr. Geddis was only one hole behind the leaders but having the assistance of a stroke at every hole except the 8th, he should have done better than to have only won one hole. From this point the scores show a falling off until the worst effort of the day has to be recorded, one player being 9 down. There were, however, five who returned no card and they must at least have equalled Mr. Macleod's return. To-morrow will see the final 9 holes played.

The following are the scores :—

SENIOR PLAY.

	Score.
R P Scott	All square
A L S Roberts	1 Down
C A Ross	3 do
M Innes Ker	4 do
J Robertson	4 do
E E Coombs	5 do
R Aitken	5 do
H Cargill	5 do
D A Cuthbert	6 do
P W Cresswell	6 do
W P Pechy	6 do
C F D Tennant	6 do
R D England	7 do
E P Comber	8 do
A S Bishop, Major Anderson	These last made no return.

JUNIOR PLAY.

	Score.
H F Busch	3 Down
D Lawrie	3 do
A Geddis	3 do
P M D Sanderson	5 do
A Tosh	5 do
C W Breul	5 do
H Gorrie	7 do
W C Symes	7 do
A P Stewart	7 do
R Walker	8 do
F J Macleod	9 do
M Barr ...	These last made no return.
T Clark ...	
A P Collin ...	

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Athletic Sports.

The annual athletic sport of the St. Mary's High School took place yesterday on the grounds of the school, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. A very interesting programme was gone through, many of the items provoking rounds of laughter. Sergeant-Major Rose and Mr. Ross acted as judges, while the Rev. Father Bucker looked after the general arrrangements. The following are the results :—

1ST DAY.

1/4 MILE.

Over 16.	Under 16.
1. Windsor.	1. D'Lair.
2. O. D'Souza.	2. O. Shea.
3. Abraham.	3. Murray.

300 YEARDS.

Over 14.	Under 14.
1. Grant.	1. E. Grant.
2. J. Reynolds.	2. Mercado, V.

200 YARDS.

1. Pope.
2. W. O. Bruis.

OBSTACLE RACE.

FOR JUNIOR.

1. Mercado V.
2. Ross K.

HIGH JUMP.

OVER 16.

1. J. Regnaud (4-10 1-2.)
2. A. Coates (4 10.)

UNDER 16.

1. J. Stokes (4-5)
2. C. Smith.

1-2 MILE.

(FORER-STUDENTS.)

1. Oliveira.
2. Rozalla A.

HURDLE RACE.

OVER 16.

1. Regnaud.
2. Windsor.

UNDER 16.

1. J. Stokes.
2. J. Walker.

CRICKET.

YOUNG HINDU C. C. vs. Y. M. C. A. C. C.—A match was played on Saturday the 26th instant on the Oval between the Young Hindu Cricket Club and the Y. M. C. A. and resulted in a victory for the former. For the winners, who scored 63 runs, Messrs. S. M. Dalvi and A. A. Kirtikar scored 16 and 10 respectively and Mr. W. B. Kirtikar secured 6 wickets for 20 runs of which he captured 4 wickets for 6 consecutive balls. For the Y.M.C.A. who scored 46 runs, Mr. Hearne made 19 runs and Mr. Oliver secured five wickets for 32 runs.

OOTY HUNT RACES.

Last Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Ooty Hunt Races, the last of the sporting events of the season, came off at Windy Saddle, 10 miles out of Ooty, on Saturday last.

There was a large gathering including Their Excellencies, Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley.

The card presented five races, all of which drew large fields. It was again another bad day for the backers, as the favourites in almost all the races did not win.

There were two accidents in the Ladies Point to Point races—Miss Lawley, who rode Opal and Miss Strickling, who rode Miss Harding's Black Prince, were both thrown off their mounts, but beyond a mere shaking to the riders and mounts, nothing serious happened.

Sunny weather prevailed, the Governor's Band discoursed music and Government House provided lunch for the visitors.

The details are as follows :—

Ooty Hunt Cup—Distance not less than 4 miles over fair hunting country.

Sir Arthur Lawley's Tocsin	Owner 1
Captain Hesletine's Lorry	Owner 2
Captain G. Hesletine's Boldre ..... N. Clementson	3

Totalizator paid Rs. 12.

Ladies Point to Point Races.—Distance about 2 miles.

Mrs. Sam Browne's Prince Rupert	Owner 1
Mrs. C. V. Edward's Cossack	Owner 2

Totalizator paid Rs. 12.

Medium Plate—Distance not less than 3 miles.

Capt. J. G. Dennistoun's Ardamine	Owner 1
Capt. G. Hesletine's Jumping Moses ...	Owner 2
Sir Arthur Lawley's Lodestar ... Mr. R. E. Lawley	3

Ladies Point to Point Race—Distance about 2 miles.

Mrs. C. V. Edward's Gene	Owner 1
Capt. G. Hesletine's Eau de Vie.....	Miss Lawley 2
Mrs. Younghusband's Lady	Mrs. Browne 3

Totalizator paid Rs. 7.

Pony Point to Point Race—Distance about 3 miles.

Capt. G. Hesletine's Playboy	Owner 1
Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell's Sirdar.....	Owner 2
Mrs. A. S. Crum's Tinker	Owner 3

Totalizator paid Rs. 4.

KARACHI GYMKHANA BATTING AVERAGES.

Appended are the Gymkhana batting averages compiled up to the 12th September :—

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	No. of times not out.	Average.
G M Smith	16	402	*104	4	33·5
R L Palmer	16	331	77	1	21·4
S Ussher	12	207	80	2	20·7
R McG Shepherd	5	41	*23	3	20·5
Capt Langhorne	12	223	69	0	20·272
R H Now	5	81	36	1	20·25
Capt Humphreys	10	152	33	1	16·888
G W Wilson	19	280	45	2	16·494
L C Osbourne	5	79	33	0	15·8
A D Wilkins	28	315	*57	3	15·75
G R Chetham	20	278	55	2	15·44
C Allardice	12	165	61	1	15·
C B Critchley	12	133	*28	2	12·090
G Stoddart	10	1·4	60	0	11·4
L Brachi	17	164	52	2	10·25
J Sladen	7	44	14	0	6·285
H G Cocke	10	49	11	3	6·125
T A Dalyell	9	31	10	2	4·428
[Under 5 innings.]					
R L Hoare	4	10	5	0	2·5
Col C U Price	4	61	29	1	17·
F Hawkes	4	92	57	0	23·

* Denotes not out.

GOLF AT KARACHI.

Pritchard Cup.

This bi-annual competition was played on Thursday, 17th instant, and resulted in a win for Mr. Brachi, who has evidently picked up a few tips on his recent trip to Nasik. From various reports it seems there were several players well in the running right up to the eighth tee, and only required 4's at the last two holes to return lower than the winning score. Either the fatal Cunliffe bunker or faulty putting spoiled all chance of a few ties. The course is as usual at this time of year getting very soft which accounts for the higher, although remarkably steady, scores. Appended are the results :—

Brachi	42	— 1	41
Davidson	45	— 1	44
Kennedy	47	— 3	44
Dalyell	45	—Scr	45
Adamson	46	— 1	45
Keith	48	— 3	45
Melver	54	— 9	45
Davis	45	+ 1	46
Cant	45	+ 1	46
Robertson	54	— 8	46
Stephen	50	— 3	47
Lang	50	— 3	47
Smith	50	— 3	47
Cumming	52	— 5	47
Hodgert	51	— 3	48
Downie	59	—10	49
Chetham	52	— 2	50
Inglis	58	— 3	55
Peake	64	— 4	60
Kenyon	No return		
G Miller			
Penny			

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th September.

1. There will be Sword and Carbine Drill at the Town Hall at 6 p.m. this evening.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

2. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Thursday the 1st proximo at 6 p.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

3. There will be classdiring and practice shooting on the B B and C I Ry Vols Range on Saturday the 3rd proximo at 4-30 p.m.
Train leave Church Gate Station at 3-35 p.m.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 29th September.

432.—Detail for the week ending 3rd Proximo :—
To-day, Tuesday 29th instant—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 5-30 p.m.
Wednesday, 30th inst.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.
Friday, 2nd Prox.—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Mufti.

433.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. daily except Sundays.

434.—Promotion—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "G" Coy. with effect from this date :—
No. 5399 Lce.-Corpl. E. B. E. Jackson to be Corpl. to complete establishment.

435.—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company :—
No. 5412 Cyclist W. J. George.
No. 6471 " E. Meares.
No. 6473 " M. M. George.

436.—Strength—The undernamed having resigned are struck off the strength :—
No. 6069 Cyclist H. J. Scringer } "B" Coy.
No. 5741 " W. S. Murphy }
No. 4079 " A. D. Marshall "G" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 28.

HANDICAPS.

The following are the handicaps for the Poona Eighth Extra Meeting, Wednesday, 30th September :—

SANDOWN PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Posso (11st. 2lbs.), Oakton (9st. 7lbs.), Mother Goose (9st. 5lbs.), Jolly Abbott (9st. 1lb.), Pelargonium II. (8st. 10lbs.), Lachlan (8st. 10lbs.), Uro (8st. 9lbs.), The Master (8st. 9lbs.), Metal Boy (8st. 8lbs.), St. Patrick (8st. 6lbs.), Folly (8st. 6lbs.), Admiral Crichton (8st. 4lbs.), Sprightly Star (8st 2lbs.), Royalist (8st.), Mallinyook (7st. 13lbs.), Zotique (7st. 9lbs.), Coquette (7st. 7lbs.), Our State (7st. 6lbs.), Windy (7st. 6lbs.), Sugar Apple (6st. 10lbs.), and Keenadan (6st. 6lbs.)

Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 5lbs.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Volume (10st 1lb), Vespasia (9st. 8lbs.), Isuthe (9st. 5lbs.), Lachlan (9st. 5lbs.), Forfeit (8st 13lbs), Comeback (8st 12lbs), Dulcimer (8st 10lbs), Zotique (8st 8lbs), Master Theo (8st 8lbs) Pincher (8st 7lbs), Mozart (8st 6lbs), Manlock (8st 5lbs), Windy (8st 4lbs), Bucolic (8st 2lbs), Lady Metal (8st), Sue (7st 7lbs), Vocalist (7st 6lbs), Conscience (7st 5lbs), Lady Lomond (7st 4lbs), Dormant (7st 3lbs), Golden Morn (6st 12lbs), Chevalier (6st 10lbs), and St. Michael (6st 3lbs).

If top weight accepting be under 9st. 12lbs., it will be raised to that amount and others in proportion.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Peculiar (10st. 3lbs.). Young Kohinoor (9st. 6lbs.) Dilerjung (9st. 3lbs.) Brigand II (8st. 12lbs.), Amood (8st. 9lbs.), Hadee, 8st. 8lbs.), Bendigo 8st. 6lbs.), Ashroff (8st. 5lbs.), Brutus (8st. 5lbs.), Dhafer (8st. 4lbs.), Meerjan (8st. 3lbs.), Dumra (8st. 3lbs.), Mint (8st. 2lbs.), Dananoor (8st 0lb), Chungiz. (7st 11lbs), Antica, (7st 9lbs), Devon, (7st 7lbs), Meazer, (7st 6lbs), Hazza, (7st 6lbs), Recruit, (7st 5lbs), Scarlet, (7st 4lbs), Rummah, (7st 4lbs), Safooy, (7st 3lbs), Wild Poppy, (7st 2lbs), M. V. O. (7st 0lb), Pansla II. (7st 0lb.), Young Salanic (6st. 12lbs.), Aden (6st 11lbs.), Ajeel (6st. 10lbs.), Fattehal Kher (6st. 10lbs.), Arcadia (6st. 7lbs.), The Mumahi (6st. 5lbs.), and Hamid (6st. 3lbs.).

If top weight accepting be under 9st. 12lbs., it will be raised to that amount and others in proportion.

ROSEHILL PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Lady Leslie (10st 3lbs.), Lady Nannie (10st. 4lbs.) Comeback (9st. 10lbs.), Pantry Girl (9st. 6lbs.), Gun Metal (9st. 5lbs.), Chippy Norton (8st. 12lbs.), Wild Boy (8st. 9lbs.), Matalgia (8st. 6lbs.), Evening Herald (8st. 2lbs.), Cheeky (7st. 13lbs.), Cracker (7st. 8lbs.), Recovery (7st. 7lbs.), Encourage (7st. 6lbs.), Koko (7st.) and Tete-a-Tete (6st. 7lbs.).

If top weights accepting be under 9st. 12lbs., it will be raised to that amount and others in proportion.

MAIDEN PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Farce (9st. 12lbs.), Farick (9st. 11lbs.), Narain (9st. 8lbs.), Afreed (9st. 7lbs.), Zir (9st. 6lbs.), Turkish Flag II (9st. 5lbs.), Hasty Jack (9st. 1lb.), Sanjakdhar (9st.), Elector (8st. 13lbs.), Martyn (8st. 12lbs.), Ateyba (8st. 12lbs.), Fritz (8st. 13lbs.), Asi (8st. 11lbs.), Fellah (8st. 10lbs.), Hullo (8st. 8lbs.), Light (8st. 7lbs.), Real Blood (8st. 7lb.), Hishan (8st. 6lbs.), Gazban (8st. 6lbs.), Hamagoon (8st. 5lbs.), Sir Askar (8st. 4lbs.) Little Martaban (8st. 4lbs.), Good Morning (8st. 3lbs.), Surrender, (8st. 2lbs.), Godolphin (8st. 1lbs.), Holker (8st. 1lbs.), Naief (8st.), Virtuous Boy (8st.), Amani (7st. 13lbs), Musnoom (7st. 13lbs.), Hatiff (7st. 12lbs), Silvin (7st 11lbs), Diamond King (12lbs.), Bom (7st. 9lbs.), Fostrin (7st. 7lbs.), Hobart (7st. 2lbs.), Rootams (6st. 12lbs.), and Nazaralla (6st. 9lbs.).

Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

ARAB WELTER PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Court Martial (11st. 12lbs.), Arabistan (10st. 11lbs.), Sher (10st. 8lbs.), Denar (10st. 6lbs.), Veto (10st. 5lbs.), Betty (10st. 5lbs.), M. V. O. (10st. 3lbs.), Mirdas (10st. 1lbs.), Gendarme (9st. 13lbs.), Minx (9st. 12lbs.) Maluan (9st. 7lbs.), The Mushi (9st. 5lbs.), Martini (9st. 2lbs.), Hooded Falcon (2st. 11lbs.), Young Folly (8st. 5lbs.), and Mashook (8st. 3lbs.)

If top weight accepting be under 11st. 4lbs., it will be raised to that amount and others in proportion.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance—1 Mile.—Posso, Jolly Abbot, Lachlan, The Master, Metal Boy, St. Patrick, Admiral Chuckton, Royalist, Mallinyook, Zotique, Coquette, and Keenadan.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Forfeit, Come back, Master Theo, Pincher, Mozart, Manlock, Bucolic, Lady Metal, Vocalist, Conscience, Lady Lomond, Dormant, Golden Morn, and Chevalier.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.—Dilerjung, Brigand II. Amood, Bendigo, Ashroff, Brutus, Dhafer, Merjan Dumra, Darianoor, Chungiz, Antica, Devon, Meazer Hazza, Recruit, Scarlet Rummah, Safooy, Wild Peppy, young Salanic, Aden, Ajeel, Arcadia, The Mumahi, and Hamed.

THE ROSEHILL PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.—Lady Leslie, Lady Nannie, Gun Metal, Chippy Norton, Wild Boy, Matalgia, Cheeky, Cracker Recovery, Encourage, Koko, and Tete-a-Tete.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.—Court-Martial, Sher, Denar, Veto, Betty, M.V.O., Mirdas, Gendarme, Maluan, The Mushi, Hooded Falcon and Young Folly.

DIVISION OF THE MAIDEN PLATE. Distance.—6 furlongs.

1st MAIDEN PLATE. Farce, Lishar, Fallack, Martyr, Shervia, Light, Lullo, Sir Ashar, Hasty Jack, Fatieh Nasaralla, Asi, Little Mallahar Jashar, Naief, Pootas, Diamond King, and Lolbert

MAIDEN PLATE.—Godolphin, Sarjakdhar, Amari, Lobart, Surrender, Fitz, Real Blood, Afreed, Muzelpon, Koskir, Good Morning, Narsing, Kamayan, Katiff, Jer Ateyda, Virtuous Boy.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 28th September.

THE BREEMA PLATE. Distance—About 2 miles, over 9 flights.—Mr. J. Law's Golden Mont, Major G. Moore's Daroji, H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lamrook, and Lord, Boyne, Mr. M. Goculdass's Greenstone and Clear artist, Mr. E. Ruber's Chasepot and Mr. G. P. Cosen's Umatbee.

THE KARAT PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.—R. K. Sirdar Singhji and A. S. Oomer's Mutlag 14st, Mr. A. S Oomer's, Voucher 13st 3 1-4lbs, and Rajpat 13 3 1-4 lbs., Mr. Adil's Plassy 13st 2lbs, Mr. Gorbett's Maluan 13st 3 1 2lbs, Mr. Newton's Sirur 13st 2 3-4lbs, Mr Pitt's Fanton 13st 3lbs, Colonel Belver's Rufus 12st 2 1-2lbs, Mr. M. Goculdass's Bay Middleton 12st 3lbs, Vedas 14st, and Maroon, 13st 8 1 2lbs, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman, 14st, and Dailan 14st, Mr. A. Barns' Numbra 13st, 3 1-4lbs, Mr. Bowlad's Good Chance 13st 3 1-2lbs, Mr. Artin A. Esseye's Little Joker 13st 9lbs, Mr. E. F. Shapella's Darby 13st 3 1-2lbs, Mr. S. N. Mehrotra's Mogul 13st 3 1-2lbs, Mr. Dass' Mudlool, 13st 3 12lbs, Mr. R. K. S's Sherab 13st 3lbs, Mr. Kelso's Hermit 13st 3lbs. Mr. James' Salamic 14st, R. R. Ss. Mint 13st 3 lbs.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs—R. K. Sirdar Singhji and A. S. Oomer's Mutlag, Mr. Mahmood Shirazi's Zargaum, Major G. Moore's Sher, H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Brigand II, Mr. Newton's Lofan, and Sanjakdhar, Mr. Pill's Fritz, Captain Hodgson's Tre Munshi, Mr. A. M. Ameer's Brutus, Messrs. A. M. Ameer and M. Goculdass's Transfer, Mr. Abdoola Mana's Arab Sheik, Mr. M. Goculdass and Zamil Jeweeer's Palmoral, Mr. M. Goculdass' Jehangir, Messrs. M. Goculdass and Tahar Yuni's Meerdhan, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Swallow, Merrily, and Meazer, Mr. Abdoola Mistry's Fattahal Kher, Mr. R. S. Forage's Dodger, Mr. Mohsen Abdool Aziz's England, Mr. Kassim Jurji's Desert King, Mr. A. M. Saif's Rubdan, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sialkote, and Mr. L. K. Kapadia's, Narain and Russam.

THE STAND PLATE. Distance—11-2 miles. H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patialas' Lamrook, H. H. Aga Khan and Aga H. Shah's Admiral Crichton, Aga H. Shah's Sugar Apple, Mr. M. Goculdas's Clear Artist, Mr. G. C. Galstaun's Our State, and Dirty Boy, Thakur Sripal Singh's Mother Goose and The Master, Mr. Kelso's Hunting Horn, Mr. R. R. S.' Uro and Oakton, Mr. James's Cambara.

THE WELTER HANDICAP. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Corbett's Platoon, Major M. Moore's Daroji and Tete-a-Tete. 14st. 1½lbs., Mr. Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold, Mr. Fred's Raincloud, Captain F. W. Barrett's Cairnsmore, Captain the Hon D. Bingham's St. Michael, Captain Hodgson's Pincher, and The Earl, Mr. G. H. Beaumont's Jolly Abbott Spires, Mr. R. C. Brown's Lady Sarsfield, Mr. G. P. Cosen's Umatbee, Captain H. D. McNeil's White Heather, Mr. Morison's Lady Lomond and Messrs. Wood and Badger's Keenadan.

THE NEW LAWN PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs. H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mallinyook, Mr. Jeji's Pelargonium II and Bucolic, H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton Aga S. Shah's Forfeit, Mr. W. J. Hutchins's Vocalist Messrs M. Goculdas's and Scott Nimmo's Ziotique, Mr.. M. Goculdas's Lady Metal, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Windy. Mr. G. H. Beaumont's Jolly Abbot, Mr. G. A. Beaumont's Vespasia, Mr. D. Runchordass' Coquette, Mr. R. R's. Metal Maid, Posco, and Lachlan, and Mr. Kelso's St Patrick.

THE SMALL WINNERS PLATE. Distance.—6 furlongs.—Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput 13st 2 1-4lbs, Mr. A. M. Busharis' Panala II 13st 9lbs, Mr. Hajee Sulleman's Gaucho 13st 2 3-4lbs, Mr. Adil's Azadite Zari 13st 2 3-4lbs, Mr. J. Scott Ninno's Betty 13st 2 1-2st. Mr. Newton's Sirur 13st 2 3-4lbs, Col Beaver's Rufus 13st 2 1-2lbs Mr. Walsee's Mountain King 13st 2 3-4lbs, Mr. Abdoola Mana's Tamim 13st 2 1-4lbs, Mr. M. Goculdas's, Najni 13st 3lbs, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lassa 13st. 3lbs. Syed Aga Mir's Aden 13st. 2 1-2lbs. Mr. Yussuff Tahermahomed's Swalior 13st 1 3-4lbs, Mr. A. W. Essa's Fairfield 13st 3lbs, Mr. A. J. De Souza's Sabah 13st 3lbs, Mr. D. Ruschordas's Engine 13st 3lbs, Mr. Adil's Squire 13st 3lbs, Mr. R. S. Forge's Saree 13st 3lbs, Mr. Mohsen Abdul Aziz's Murzook, 13st. 2 3-4lbs, Mr. Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's Talib 13st 2lbs, Mr. Arter A. Essaye's Little Jocker 13st 1 1-2lbs, Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Gofal 13st 2lbs, Mr. J. M. Mistry's Caravan 13st 3lbs, Mr. R. P. M. Mistry's Jartmood 13st 2 1 1-4lbs, and Mr. Beg's Happy Land 13st 2 1-4lbs.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

The following Report read by the Reverend W. H. G. Padfield, M. A., the Principal, in connection with the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Founder's Day of the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, Ootacamund, may be interesting to our readers, the Lawrence Asylums at Sanawar and Mount Abu as well as to the Hill Stations Schools in India. His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras presided on the occasion. This being the day on which, in consequence of the 6th falling on a Sunday, we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the date on which this institution commenced the noble work that the great and gallant soldier whose name it bears designed that it should fulfill, I will, before reading the report which it is usual to make on Founder's Day, attempt to lay before you a brief account of how and when the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum originated, of how it has fared since then, and of what it has done in the interval to justify its existence.

I must premise by saying that there are in India four Lawrence Asylums, which board, lodge, clothe, and educate, over 1,000 children, mostly boys, and are always full. Of these, that at Sanawar is the largest, accommodating 500 boarders. It is how ever closely followed by this, which has on its rolls 465 children. In respect of climate, space for play grounds, buildings, surroundings, and contiguity to the Railway, the Ootacamund Asylum can without fear of challenge, claim to hold the first place among all schools on the Indian Hills.

In February 1856, a meeting was held at Ootacamund to consider a proposal emanating from Sir Henry Lawrence, for the establishment, somewhere on the Nilgiri Hills, of an Asylum for "the orphan and other children of British soldiers serving or having served in India," similar to those already formed by him at Sanawar and Mount Abu. He very generously offered a donation of Rs. 5,000 and an annual subscription of Rs. 1,000 during the time that he remained in India, if the project was started by April of that year. The result of the meeting was that the scheme met with approval, a Committee was formed, and steps to collect funds were initiated.

Differences arising from the question of the religious basis on which the institution was to be worked and, however, in the following September, to the abandonment, for the time being, of the project. It was not until August 1858, a little more than a year after the death of Sir Henry Lawrence, from the effects of a wound received by him at Lucknow, during the memorable siege of the Residency there, that the scheme was revived, in consequence of his having in his will, commended it to the fostering care of the Board of Directors. Within a month, Rs. 14,750 were realised in the shape of donations, and this sum was supplemented by the promise of annual subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,565, and monthly contributions to the extent of Rs. 271. Lack Hill now known, though in a very much altered shape, as Caernarvock, was then rented, and, on the 9th September, 1858, the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum commenced its existence there with, as far as can be gathered, a dozen boys and a Superintendent. The institution was managed by a Committee, and the policy of complete religious toleration which holds in the Asylum of the present day was then adopted

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION.

TUESDAY, THE 29TH SEPTEMBER.

VISITORS are requested to be in their SEATS by 5-30 P.M. Fellows are requested to be in the University Library by 5-15 P.M.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1908.

"QUI S'EXCUSE S'ACCUSE."

We trust that those who imagine they trace the hand of Government in the apologium, published by a morning contemporary, for interference with the sentence on the convict Tilak, are wrong. We should not like to think Government feels so uncomfortable in its collective mind that it must fain endeavour to offer an excuse for its action. Rather would we regard it as an attempt, albeit unsuccessful, on the part of our contemporary to justify the mistaken attitude it has assumed with regard to this question. We are anxious to believe that the Government of Bombay is strong and that the action, for which it has received much condemnation, has been dictated by weaker men in higher places. But our contemporary asks its readers to believe that the Bombay Government is responsible and that it expects all loyal citizens to support it in its policy. All we can say is that if loyalty involves the support of Government in this particular instance, then the loyalty of the European community, and of all Indians capable of thought and expression, is at a very low ebb at the present time. Government's clemency, or whatever else we may choose to term it, has been mistaken, not only by Europeans and right-minded Indians, but by crooked-minded Indians, who are not necessarily Extremists. By the former it has been mistaken for a want of firmness, of a want of confidence in the Courts, and by the latter as a sign that Government means to give in. They do not hesitate to tell us they fully expect that within the next two years India will have a Constitution and that Tilak will be escorted in triumph to the Council Hall amid shouts of "Maharaja-ki-jay." They express themselves convinced that our capacity to remain firm against any prolonged agitation has flickered out; therefore the sentence on their leader has inspired little real terror and these reductions and amendments are but a sign of the times. Have the prosecutions for seditious writing had any effect on the agitation and are the journals whose conductors have gone to jail any less seditious than they were?

Clemency! No one has been more consistent in the advocacy of leniency than ourselves, in advocating the most generous exercise of mercy towards the poor, the ignorant, the misguided, the child-like Indian who has been led astray and who cannot think for himself. Rochefoucauld tells us more men are guilty of treason through weakness than any studied design to betray. And we endorse that view; but even Tilak's apologists reiterate that he is not weak, that he is a man of great intellectual capacity. Then he knew full well what he was doing and the probable, nay, the practically certain, results of his teachings. Do we not know that, when liberated before, he broke the conditions he accepted and deliberately resumed his iniquitous course? Where was the occasion for further clemency than that shown by the learned Judge who tried him? The sentence imposed by Mr. Justice Davar "completely fulfilled his intention" and none other. But we are told it was only necessary to secure a cessation of Tilak's baleful activities. Then why not have deported him? What need to have gone to all the expense and trouble of prosecuting him, of carrying him hither and thither in special trains, of throwing the town into a state of turmoil for a fortnight, of bringing down troops from Poona, of occupying the time of the law courts for so many days and of putting the public to prolonged inconvenience as well as material loss? Was it not necessary that others should be discouraged from indulgence in baleful preachings and that the revolutionaries should be taught how dangerous is the course they are pressed to pursue? We have heard too much of the intellectual attainments of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Better he should possess none at all than have directed them to such base uses. The writings for which he was condemned preached violence, spoke of murders with approval. He hailed the advent of the bomb as a legitimate instrument in political agitation. These are the words of the Judge. And yet public intelligence is insulted by being asked to believe that Tilak—"Mr. Tilak"—is not "a vulgar criminal."

A man who incites to murder—is he less culpable than a hired assassin? But we are told he is not to be treated as a vulgar criminal. The Prodigal son was not a vulgar criminal, but it was necessary for him to fill his belly with the husks that the swine did eat before he was restored to a frame of mind in which he could be taken back to the fold. By all means let the man's age and his condition be considered. Treat him well. We do not want him to feed on husks, and it is nonsense to say transportation implies rigorous imprisonment. It does not and it never did. Let him have beef and beer if he wishes. But we must always bear in mind in the attempt to conciliate our enemies that we do not alienate the sympathy and affection of those who are on our side. The shepherd who left the ninety and nine sheep in the wilderness to search for the one, owed more to good luck than to good management that other fifty did not go astray and that the whole lot were not raided and driven off. He was not the wise man many believe him to have been. It was a very pretty story but an eminently unpractical one. Government must not adopt it, or act upon it, or they will find the ninety and nine dissatisfied with their lot in the wilderness and active in their manifestations of discontent. We are reluctant to descend unto verbal quibbles such as our contemporary indulges in. We agree that the clemency of Government carries with it no "criticism of the able Judge who tried the case." It does not. "Criticism" is not the word. It carries with it a reflection on the Judge who tried it and on the whole of the High Court Bench. "Reflection" is the word. The effect we shall probably ascertain hereafter. We know the effect this "clemency" has had on the European community, also on the Extremists. Government must not forget that it has to deal with rampant sedition and a state of things bordering on anarchy—which may develop into open rebellion if not firmly dealt with. It must bear in mind that "when a wicked man dieth—or is put out of harm's way—his expectation shall perish and the hope of unjust men perisheth." To be successful it must neither falter nor appear to falter. We should have believed in the assurances of the strength of Government if that strength had been differently manifested. The excuse which is offered by our contemporary is unconvincing—except of one thing, that, if Government inspired it, it acknowledges its own weakness. As the old French adage has it, "Qui s' excuse s' accuse."

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

THE report has been issued on the working of the Vaccination Department during the last three years in the Bombay Presidency and should prove entirely interesting to statisticians, for there is scarcely a line in the whole report which does not contain some figures, either totals or percentages. As a result the ordinary reader who takes an interest in the subject will find it a little difficult to ascertain the exact information he requires. We reproduce, however, some of the salient features of the report. First of these comes a very slight increase over last year in the number of vaccinations performed, the total in 1907-08 being 595,853 primary vaccinations as compared with 591,677 in 1906-7 and 610,130 in 1905-06. The per centage of successful operations was 89·34 in the first named year, 89·34 in the second and 91·86 in the third. In another place it is shown that while the percentage of vaccinations performed on children under one year of age in the period 1906-1908 was slightly over 75 in 1905-06 it was 81·08, and it would be interesting to know why the drop both in numbers and in the results has taken place. The report, however, is limited to a very few pages, and information of this kind, which is probably more valuable in some respects than the huge array of figures, is omitted. All through the report there is evidence that vaccination was carried on more systematically and more effectively during 1905-06 than during the last two years, and considering the vast importance of the precaution and the anticipation that eventually it will have the effect, as has been the case in Europe, of stamping out the scourge, it is desirable that attention should be paid to the decrease and efforts made to secure an improvement. The number of deaths from small-pox during the three years was eight thousand nine hundred and two in 1905-06, three thousand and fifty-three in 1906-07, and eighteen hundred last year, and the epidemic of 1905 may account for the greater number of vaccinations in that year. As no instances of disease were reported as having been communicated through vaccination there seems little reason to suppose that a sudden antipathy sprang up in 1906-07, and the slight increase in the following year would seem to show that a little more energy on the part of the vaccinators would probably produce more satisfactory results. The buildings for the manufacture and preservation of lymph at Belgaum are under construction and will be a valuable addition to the Department which last year cost nearly three lakhs.

PLANTS AND THEIR FEELINGS.

CONTEMPORANEOUS with a furious diatribe against sparrows and rats, whose feelings are utterly disregarded in the demand for a *jehad* to reduce their numbers if not to sweep them off the face of creation, comes a discussion on plants and their sensitiveness, wherein, at the British Association Meeting, Colonel H. E. Rawson proved that flowers feel the bitter sting of what must seem to them adversity and change colour when their natural desires are thwarted. The hardy nasturtium that to the inexperienced layman looks cheerful enough to resist any chain of untoward circumstances, is, it seems, peculiarly sensitive. This made it the victim, at Pretoria, of an experiment. It was deprived—a double trial in that clear atmosphere—of the direct rays of the sun during certain hours of the day. In a year and four months of this treatment, the scarlet and orange varieties changed to mauve; one plant, indeed, resisted and persevered in its own particular colour, going even one better and attaining a deep carmine shade, with spirited velvet markings on its petals. The seeds of these transformed plants produced the new varieties no matter where sown, in the old world or the new, in good or bad soil, in high or low altitudes. This test in different degrees has been applied with the greatest success to other nasturtiums; hence the great wealth of new shades—old gold, bronze, rose-salmon, flesh-colour, pale mauve—that now delight garden lovers. Whether the plants waich respond to this treatment act thus through resentment or pure delight it is hard to say. Perhaps Professor J. C. Bose may one day be able to tell us, for he has proved the high degree of sensitiveness possessed by plants. In his paper on "The Mechanical and Electrical Response of Plants" he told many curious experiences in regard to them. He has devised two delicate instruments which record every minute movement of leaves. The tiniest leaflet marks of itself the response it makes to any stimulus. The Professor showed that beyond any possible shadow of doubt, all vegetable tissues respond electrically to every excitation. Not only that, but the response, to those who know, indicates the tonic condition of the plant, whether it is in robust health or suffering from fatigue. Moreover, by one of his delicate instruments he can accurately determine the moment of death of any plant. What mystery is there that science and patience cannot solve?

THE P. and O. Company's *s. s.* "Arcadia," with the outward Mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 8th August, 1908, amounted to Rs.1,922, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 263. The total earnings from 1st January to 8th August, 1908, were Rs. 10,782, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,826.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 8th August, 1908, amounted to Rs.4,334, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,572. The total earnings from 1st January to 8th August, 1908, were Rs. 23,434, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,963.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 8th August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 10,332, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,591. The total earnings from 1st January to 8th August, 1908, were Rs. 53,777, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 10,441.

THE address presented to H.E. the Governor by the Central Committee of the Deccan Provincial Moslem League and His Excellency's reply have been officially published, together with the statement promised showing the proportion of Mahomedans to the total population and of Mahomedan councillors to the total of councillors in Municipalities with a population 15,000 and over, and other statements referring to population and representation.

WHEN the ex-Sultan of the Maldive Islands, who came into prominence quite recently in connection with the supposed illegal importation of arms into India, was deprived of his office six years ago, he had completely emptied the Treasury. The present Sultan, during the half-dozen years he has had control, has repaid this debt. The Sultan has now devised a scheme, to which some of the inhabitants will probably object to develop the Islands and make those which have no trade connections with India or Ceylon more profitable. He intends, says the "Times of Ceylon," to plant 100,000 cocoanut trees every year for the next ten years, and will also advise the planting of cotton. Both of these grew very well on some of the islands, but tobacco, which is also to be introduced, is new. To collect these products from the various islands the Maldivian representative in Colombo is at present endeavouring to secure a 100-ton steamer. Besides this, negotiations for a steamer to inaugurate a regular service between the Islands and Ceylon and India are in progress.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

CHANGE OF "VICEROYS."

American Fleet Stragglers.

AUSTRALIAN FISHERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 14.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S FAREWELL.

LORD NORTHCOTE was entertained by the State Government at a banquet at Parliament House to-night. (Sydney, last week.) Mr. Wade (the Premier), who presided, paid a high tribute to the exceptional qualifications of their guest, and said his Excellency and Lady Northcote had played a useful and a noble part in connection with the social life of the Commonwealth. Lord Northcote, on rising, was received with renewed demonstrations. After expressing thanks for the honor done him he said they all had a common desire to advance the interests of Australia. For his part he had heard some talk about State rights and Commonwealth aggression, but he had also heard the converse proposition put. He spoke to them as a Briton—one who was proud to think of Australia as an element in the great British Empire, of which they were all so proud. He hoped he was expressing the opinion of all Australians when he said that so long as the prosperity of Australia was promoted it mattered little what was the authority that promoted it.

At a banquet in the Sydney Town Hall on Monday night, the Lord Mayor presided. His Excellency, referring to the visit of the American fleet, admitted that he felt a certain amount of anxiety as to whether the reception of the fleet would be adequate to the ambitions all had regarding the promotion of good feeling between this portion of the British Empire and the United States. He thought he could congratulate Australia with having made an almost unparalleled display, and upon the fact that the arrangements made were such as to cause the whole visit to pass off practically without a single hitch. This had earned the warmest gratitude from the representatives of the great Republic on the other side of the world. He expressed the earnest hope that the vast resources of Australia would not be allowed to lie fallow. This was an enormous country, with a very small population. Consequently it was inevitable that if the country was to be developed and populated a great amount of support must be expected from the State Governments or the Commonwealth Government. The national danger of unpeopled and undefended countries was too great to allow everything to depend upon private capital and private enterprise, but at the same time it was also necessary that Government aid should be strictly Government aid, and that the people of this country should not be taught to consider the Government as a sort of universal provider, which would meet every difficulty without any help from the people of the country. There was he thought in these days a risk that people might look too extensively to the Governments to do everything for them. That was inconsistent with the ideas of self-reliance, which had been of such great assistance in the building up of the British Empire.

To Mr. Deakin's care Lord and Lady Northcote to-day confided the following messages:—

"To the People of Australia.—After residence of more than four and-a-half years amongst you the time has come to say good-bye. In doing so my first wish is to thank the whole people of the Commonwealth for the unfailing kindness they have shown to my wife and myself ever since we landed on Australian shores. We have visited every State, and in each State we have received a warm and generous welcome, the recollection of which can never be effaced from our hearts and memories and we hope in years to come to welcome many valued Australian friends to Great Britain. Under the blessing of Divine Providence this country has enjoyed several seasons of peace and material prosperity, and I earnestly hope that these conditions may long continue to prevail. I know of no country which demands from its citizens of all classes greater manifestations of public spirit than does Australia, and I know of none where such display may hope for higher reward. To what more honor can a man attain than to take an active share in the task of working to secure his country from perils by sea or land by rendering her too powerful to be lightly assailed? Such men will be acclaimed not only in their own country, not only by the whole British Empire in which Australia should be one of the most component parts, but by every lover of peace throughout the world. Australia has amply proved in recent years her loyalty to the Empire and every increase of her strength must increase her might and influence in that Empire's councils.

"In wishing you farewell and all happiness and prosperity I would say that I shall take home with me none but happy recollections of the past and confident hopes for the future of this great country. To the King I shall have the honor once more to convey an assurance of Australia's devoted loyalty, though I know his Majesty needs no reassurance on this point. To my countrymen in Great Britain I shall carry the expression of your warm wishes for the prosperity, and my wife and I hope that for ourselves we may believe we take with us some measure of your personal regard.—Northcote, Government House, Sydney."

"To the Women of Australia—Will the women of Australia permit me to put in writing what I have so often tried to express in speech—that is, my sincere gratitude for all the unfailing kindness and consideration I have received ever since my arrival in Australia up to the day of my leaving. Affection and gratitude are not diminished by leaving a country where one has been generously treated. They remain with me wherever I may be, and the wonderful kindness I have received will be ever a living memory. I like to hope that this country of the Southern Cross has adopted me, and I am proud and grateful for that adoption. Farewell I will not write—in spirit I shall be often, very often, with those who have been so good to me, and to whom I am so grateful —(Signed) Alice S. Northcote."

THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

The Earl of Dudley, who succeeds Lord Northcote as Governor-General of the Commonwealth, arrived at Sydney on the 8th instant by H.M.S. 'Powerful,' and shortly before noon landed privately and went to Government House, where he remains until to-morrow morning, when he will be officially received and sworn in. He was accompanied by Mr. Walter Curran (Private Secretary) and Captain Hon. A.G.A. Hore-Ruthven, V.C. (Military Secretary). The party landed at Man-o'-war steps, Farm Cove, in the Admiral's pinnace, and were met by Lord Richard Nevill, who conducted them to Government House. There was a large gathering of the public, but no demonstration was made, the people contenting themselves by saluting the new Governor-General as he passed through the crowd. At Government House Lord Dudley was welcomed by the retiring Governor-General, and they remained in conversation for some time until the members of the Federal Ministry arrived to meet Lord Northcote in the final Executive Council meeting. Lord Dudley at the same time met Mr. Deakin and his colleagues. Lord and Lady Northcote left by special train this afternoon for Brisbane, on their way to England, via Japan. From Government House to the railway-station the vantage points in the streets they passed through were crowded with cheering spectators, and a distinguished gathering assembled at the station to bid Lord and Lady Northcote farewell.

AUSTRALIAN WINE TRADE.

On Tuesday at the luncheon tendered to him at the South Australian Hotel by the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society the wine judge (Mr. A. J. Pickett) made an important statement with regard to the wine trade. That day, he said, he had had a remark made to him with reference to the names under which wines were put on the market. It seemed to be the opinion of some people that there should be distinctive names for distinctive wines. It had to be remembered, however, that if they were going to take the trade of the world there were certain accepted types of wine, and those were the types which, in his opinion, they must try to follow. The nearer they approached to those types the more successful they would be in their undertakings. In reference to that matter it might not be out of place to refer to something that might have come under their notice in recent cable messages, and that was the decision of the judges sent over from France to represent the French winegrowers, and with the committee of English wine merchants, to adjudicate on the exhibit of wines shown at the Franco-British Exhibition. After having had an exhaustive test of the wines the Frenchmen declined to judge the Australian wine classes, the main ground of their refusal being that they objected to the term "Burgundy" being given to any other wine than that produced in France. He thought they were entirely wrong. So long as the country of origin was distinctly stated they should produce as near to the type required as possible. If they described the wine as Burgundy without the country of origin it would be wrong. The wines of Australia, California, and other countries were well known to him, and had been for years to English merchants also. The term "Burgundy" was not a French name at all, but it was the English name for the wine produced in the Bourgogne district of France. Then, again, if a Frenchman were asked for claret he would not know what was meant unless he spoke English, because there was the English name for all Bordeaux wines. As far as he knew no Australian Burgundy had ever been put on the market as a French Burgundy. There were other countries where Burgundy was produced, and even taking the matter close home to the Frenchmen, in their own colony of Algiers, large quantities of Burgundies and clarets had been produced, and were known to him many years ago. The principal cause of the objection to Australian Burgundy could be summed up in a few words. He had looked up some trade returns for the six months ending June last. These showed that the whole of the imports of wines from all countries into the United Kingdom for that period had decreased to the extent of half a million gallons. Out of that France alone suffered a decrease of 289,000 gallons, or more than half the whole decrease in imports. Turning to the figures for Australian wine, they found the position to be quite the contrary, because there had been an increase of 58,000 gallons. There had been a steady decrease in the consumption of French wines in the United Kingdom, but Australian wines instead of showing a decrease really had an increase of 5,000 gallons, upon which duty had been actually paid for home consumption. These were figures upon which they could heartily congratulate themselves. (Cheers.) On the other hand, he noticed from a recent return that the amount of wine exported from South Australia last year was the largest quantity with the exception of the year 1902, compared with that year the export was 109,000 gallons short but in money value there was a decrease of only £4,500, which showed that the winegrowers were getting a better price for the produce.

FLEET STRAGGLERS.

It is now very likely that the population of this State will be added to by a hundred or so as the result of the visit of the American fleet. Yesterday morning the police and patrol hunted down about a dozen stragglers from various vessels, and put them aboard the "Kansas" and probably another score or so will be safely berthed aboard her before she leaves port to-day. But it would seem that many of the sailors reported missing intend to stay with us. The official lists handed to the police concerning the stragglers, for whom a reward of 10 dol. each is offered, conditionally upon their being "placed upon their respective ships," is:—

Kentucky	47	Vermont	12
Kansas	4	Virginia	6
Kearsarge	5	Ohio	4
Nebraska	10	Minnesota	5
Panther	8	Illinois	28
Wisconsin	24	Louisiana	23
Connecticut	12	Missouri	4
Rhode Island	6		
New Jersey	18	Total	221
Culgoa	3		

Though it is not officially stated, it is thought that there are many others who are not included in this list. As far as the official reward is concerned, it is not much of an inducement to anyone to "give away" a deserter, and as a matter of fact it is never paid, because of the impossibility of complying with the conditions surrounding it. The general feeling in the U. S. Navy is that if a man is not patriotic enough to stick to the fleet he might as well be out of it, for his job is easy and his pay is good. Even if the "Kansas" does not take many more stragglers aboard, it is believed that the "Ajax," which is remaining for repairs, will at the last moment be invaded by a rush of truants smitten by a feeling of remorse. "Jumping the job" is a serious thing in the U S Navy, for no American sailor ever recognises a deserter any more wherever he meets him.

SIX MONTHS' MINING RECORD.

The review of the mining operations in South Australia for the half-year ended June 30 last, which has just made its appearance in pamphlet form shows that the aggregate area held under the Mining Act on the date named was as follows:—

Nature of holding	Number.	Area.
Mineral leases	347	17,277 acres
Gold leases	93	1,714 acres
Gold reefing leases	93	4,617 acres
Miscellaneous leases	38	6,595 acres
Mineral claims	456	15,048 acres
Occupation licenses	246	119 acres
Search licenses	67	43,400 acres
Coal and oil claims	5	1,721 acres
Total holdings	1,330	95,591 acres

REGISTERED FROM JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1908.

Mineral claims	271	9,165 acres
Gold leases	15	300 acres
Mineral leases	38	1,510 acres
Miscellaneous leases	5	149 acres
Miners' rights	1,089	—
Search licenses	67	54,400 acres
Coal and oil claims	5	1,721 acres
Total	1,440	67,245 acres

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED.

The number of men employed in mining and mineral works in South Australia during 1907-8 was:—

Copper	4,500
Gold	900
Salt	450
Silver lead	45
Other minerals	550
Total	6,445

AUSTRALIAN FISHERIES.

The Scottish fishing delegates returned to Adelaide to-day from a visit to Kangaroo Island and Spencer Gulf. To-morrow they will interview the Port Adelaide fishermen on the subject of deep sea fishing. On Wednesday they will go to Goolwa, Murray-bridge, and on Thursday they will proceed along Coorong, returning to Adelaide in the evening. They will take their departure on Friday.

Mr. Newlands, the leader of the party, on being interviewed, said they were quite prepared to enter into negotiations with the Government in regard to settling in South Australia and engaging in the fishing industry. He would certainly recommend South Australia as a good home for settlers. In the event of the Government meeting their proposals, it would mean the establishment on the coast of fish curing and smoking works, and the manufacture of fertilisers, fish oils and fish cakes for cattle. Whalaroo was particularly adapted for the erection of such works. Mr. Eaglehaw and Messrs. Grieve will remain in Australia, and Mr. Newlands will go to Scotland, and report what he has seen, and bring fishermen out. Within six months he expects to be back with the first contingent. The Government will be asked for assisted passages for the fishermen.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

With reference to the cabled announcement that a plan was taking shape to link the important islands of the Pacific by wireless telegraphy, the Australian representative of the syndicate who is in Sydney, states that the scheme is to couple up the principal island in the Pacific, New Zealand and Australia with the radio, or wireless telegraphic system as operated by the Amalgamated Pooles Radio Co., of London. Negotiations are proceeding with the different Governments interested in the islands. It is stated that the Commonwealth and New Zealand Governments are favorable to the scheme and that various shipping companies operating in the Pacific have agreed to co-operate. The whole scheme however depends on the support of the Government and shipping companies interested. Should this be forthcoming a start will be made with the new year, and twelve months will see the scheme completed. It is pointed out that such a scheme if carried to a successful issue, will confer incalculable benefits upon commerce in the Pacific.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

MORE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH ASSAULT ON GERMAN OFFICERS.

Discreditable Harbouring of Deserters.

ALLEGED MATTER OF GRAVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

An incident has arisen at Casablanca, owing to the French officials, who were arresting deserters from the Foreign Legion, assaulting German Consular officials who claimed the deserters as German subjects. It is believed in Paris the matter is not serious.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The German Consul at Casablanca has lodged a protest with the French Consulate, in connection with the assault on German Consular officials.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" says that Germany will deal with the matter with the firmness which its gravity requires, but anticipates no difficulty in effecting a settlement.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE LICENSING BILL.

Mass Meeting in Hyde Park.

TRAIN LOADS OF DELEGATES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

A monster demonstration, attended by 300,000, took place in Hyde Park to-day, protesting against the Licensing Bill.

One hundred and seventy special trains brought deputations from all parts of the country.

MR. BRYAN AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Protest against Campaigning Methods.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

Mr. Bryan, in a long letter to President Roosevelt, protests against the improper partisan use of his Presidency.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Mr. Hearst's revelations and subsequent developments have produced a prodigious sensation in America, shaking the public confidence in both parties.

LORD MINTO'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The engagement is announced of Lord Charles Fitzmaurice to Lord Minto's daughter, Lady Violet Elliot.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Speech by Mr. Haldane.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Ludvbank, said he hoped that an opportunity would soon arise for giving substantial inducement to the workers to make provision against bad times.

This is regarded as indicating a Government scheme for National Insurance against unemployment.

LORD KITCHENER AND AUSTRALIA.

Invitation under Consideration

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Mr. Deakin is considering the question of inviting Lord Kitchener to visit Australia when he leaves India.

THE COTTON LOCK-OUT.

Allowance to Non-Union Men.

BLOW AT TRADE UNIONISM.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Fine-spinners Association, owning one hundred mills, has decided to make a weekly allowance, varying from three to nine shillings, to locked-out employees who do not belong to Unions.

It is understood that this will cost £40,000 monthly, but it is calculated that it will prevent the dispute eventually strengthening Unionism.

THE CANADIAN FIRES.

Shipping still Delayed.

TWENTY LINERS HELD UP.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Twenty ocean-going steamers are still detained in the river St. Lawrence by smoke from the forest fires, which is also retarding the movement of the crops to the Coast.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 27.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the English Mails of the 18th inst., left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day. The same Company's s.s. "China" left for Colombo and Australia also at 6 p.m. to-day.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The Acquisition of the Railway.

STRONG DEMAND FROM SOFIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

A telegram from Constantinople says that Turkish official circles view the Bulgarian imbroglio favourably, and think it can be settled by a compromise.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

A meeting of several thousands of people took place at Sofia yesterday, at which a resolution was passed demanding that the Government should obtain the Rumelian Railway.

LATER.

A telegram from Sofia states that the German and Austrian representatives have been instructed to protest formally against Bulgaria's occupation of the Rumelian Railway, which is foreign property, and to demand the re-establishment of the "statue quo."

Bulgaria, however, stands firm, explaining that public opinion refuses to permit the restoration of the line, though the Government is willing fully to compensate the Company.

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

The "Times'" Warning.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The "Times," in a special article on the Fakumen Railway question, says the feeling exists that the claims arising out of the Japanese position along the Manchurian Railway ought to be defined within precise local limits and ought not to be extended west of the Liao River. Japan by formally recognising this and by acting on it, in reference to the Fakumen Railway, might avert the discussion of some large general questions which it can hardly serve her interests to raise.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The deaths are announced of Mr. William Farren, the Actor, and of Mr. William Tallack, the well known Philanthropist.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Loyalist Meetings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The proceedings are published here of meetings held (1) at Dhandhuka, Bombay Presidency, Mr. Dahyabhai Hahumchand presiding, and (2) at Pilibhit, United Provinces, Mr. Sahu Malta Pranada presiding, at which resolutions were passed supporting the British administration and denouncing the movement of anarchism and lawlessness.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Derailment near Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 28.

Five vehicles in the rear part of the No. 2 Down Punjab Mail were derailed on the morning of 27th at Kurasti Kalan, 42 miles below Cawnpore.

Two passengers have been injured and the permanent way badly damaged. Through-running is also interrupted, the passengers being transhipped at the site of the accident. It is expected that the line will be repaired to-day.

THE OOTACAMUND HUNT.

Cup Won by the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 28.

The winning of the race for the Ootacamund Hunt Cup by the Governor on Saturday is a crowning achievement of three brothers in connection with the Ootocamund Hunt. The Cup was presented to the Hunt by Colonel the Hon. R. T. Lawley, when Master during Lord Wenlock's regime in 1892. To Lord Wenlock, who was a keen supporter, the Hunt owes its present hunting country, as he had the present area included in the hunt map reserved to perpetuate his memory, now known as Wenlock Downs. Colonel Lawley won his cup twice. The Governor's win is on a previous winner (Tocsin), who was first two years ago.

RAILWAY THEFTS.

No Appreciable Reduction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 28.

Crime on the railway is not reduced and robberies all along the line at roadside stations are committed on goods trains and reported at one station on the E. I. Railway. One hundred and fifty tins of ghee were removed in the early part of this month. Within this week a wagon on a goods train was opened and three bags of sugar abstracted, but the thieves were arrested owing to the watchfulness of the gateman.

NAINI TAL WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 28.

In the golf match the Civil Service were beaten by the Gymkhana by thirty-four holes.

The Service also lost the tennis tournament by three sets to two.

FLOODS IN THE DECCAN.

THE MUSI IN FLOOD.

Hyderabad Submerged.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 28.

For the last forty-eight hours there has been an extraordinary rainfall here, as well as throughout the Nizam's Dominions, and as the time of wiring there seems little sign of a change.

The Calcutta Mail from Bezvada did not arrive yesterday morning, and, owing to many breaches on the line between here and Bezvada, traffic is at a standstill. The damage done to the crops by this must be enormous, and in Cantonments the complaints of goods being destroyed by leaky roofs and falling walls are general.

The Hussain Saugor Tank, although safe, is a grand sight and the River Musi has risen so high that special police precautions are being taken for the safety of Hyderabad City.

Ten inches of rain were reported in 30 hours, and railway telegraphic communication is interrupted between Wadi and Secunderabad and Secunderabad and Bezvada. The Mail from Madras and Bombay arrived safely last evening, though two hours late. It appears that those in charge of the train had an anxious experience, the passengers imploring the engine-driver to drive slowly, as both sides of the line represented a huge lake. Passenger trains up and down to Wadi have been cancelled for the time being.

LATER.

Later information from Hyderabad shows that the telegraph office, which is situated on the main road, just outside the Residency, is flooded out and instruments and wires are being hastily removed into the Residency. This portends further danger, as the water must be from the overflowing of the Musi river. Telegraphic communication to all parts is interrupted. The Hyderabad office is cut off for the present.

As a result of the disastrous floods the River Musi flooded its banks this morning, the stream rising over sixty feet and above the roadway on the bridges, which collapsed, all four going one after the other.

Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, who was summoned to His Highness, dashed on horseback through the seething mass of water at great personal risk and immediately afterward the Chudderghat Bridge collapsed behind him.

The water brought into the Hussain Saugor tank was estimated to have reached a velocity of 35,000 cubic feet per second, which conveys a faint idea of the enormous volume of water in the rear, which, bursting its bounds, quickly submerged the suburbs, dealing death and destruction in its awful course. The Afzul Ganj Hospital, being near the river, was one of the first to collapse, burying many inmates. The staff and some of the patients were rescued with difficulty. All communication with the city is cut off, and it is feared that the disaster in the Victoria Zenana Hospital, where the water was three feet deep while the Afzul Ganj was still dry, must be greater, as many of the inmates of the latter hospital are maternity cases.

Colonel Shore, Residency Surgeon, warned the staff on no account to desert their charges.

The wildest consternation prevails, and refugees are fleeing to safer localities. Thousands of houses have collapsed, burying many inmates. Many Government officials and others are still engaged in rescue work, but an appalling mortality is only too certain, whilst the damage to property is enormous.

The Accountant-General's Office in the city and records and tents of the Thagi and Dakaiti Jail are washed out. Corpses have been washed ashore, and numerous bodies are lying in and about the debris, many unrecognizable. Half the police and officers are missing.

The Police Commissioner and his Assistant, Captain Gaye, with Mr. Warner, Municipal Superintendent, are doing their utmost to control relief operations. Messrs. Harry and Vincent Bayley, with Sergeant Duffield and many others, are rendering yeoman service. The Residency and the Assistant Resident's house were waist deep in water. The tenants had taken refuge on trees and outhouses and were rescued in boats by Captain Shakespear, Major Hall and Lieutenant Mead. The Hyderabad Telegraph Office was also submerged, the signaller taking refuge in the Residency.

Such an awful catastrophe has not visited the Nizam's capital within the memory of man.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 28.

The north-east line of the Madras-Southern Mahratta Railway was seriously breached on Saturday last, but without accident to trains or passengers. Trains cannot run between Vathur from the South and Dwarapudi from the North. Transhipment is impossible and mails are not running beyond Bezvada.

The mail train from Calcutta, with the visiting Rugby Football team aboard, was due at Madras on Saturday, but is derailed at Rajamundry.

Further breaches between Bhimadam and Ellore occurred on Saturday night, but it is reported that through running will be resumed by Wednesday.

FIRE IN A FLOUR MILL.

Damage of Two Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

Early this morning a fire broke out in a flour mill in Upper Circular Road, causing damage to the extent of two lakhs. The Fire Brigade succeeded in confining the fire to the Mill.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ATTACK ON MAJOR DREYFUS.

The Trial of Gregori.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The jury at the Seine Assizes have acquitted the military journalist, Gregori, who was arraigned on a charge of having attempted to murder Major Dreyfus on June 4 last.

Refrigeration.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Thirty Governments will participate in the Congress which will open at Paris on October 5, to consider questions of refrigeration.

The Congress will be divided into six sections. Papers will be read on the following subjects:—"The State Encouragement given in various countries to the Refrigerating Industry," by Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Agent-General for New South Wales, "Meat Inspection from the International Standpoint," by Mr. Gilbert Anderson, New Zealand,; "Artificial Cold in the Manufacture and Preservation of Butter," by Mr. S. Lowe: "Colonial Produce capable of Benefiting by Refrigeration," by Mr. Walter Preedy, the commercial representative of New South Wales.

Scientific papers will be contributed by Sir William Ramsay, Mr. William Collingridge, Mr. Samuel Rideal, and others.

The Netherlands and Venezuela.

THE EXPELLED DUTCH MINISTER.

It has been officially announced at The Hague that M. de Reus, the Dutch Minister Resident at Caracas, who was recently expelled by President Castro, has been honourably relieved of his duties and placed on the unattached list.

Walking Records Broken.

Forty-two competitors, including A. E. Rowland, New Zealander, who was amongst the contestants in the Olympic games, started for a 24 hours walking event at the Stadium.

T. E. Hammond, of England, beat all records after 50 miles, including the 100 miles. Hammond covered the century walk in the fine time of 18 hours 4 minutes 10 seconds. Continuing on, Hammond finally covered 131 miles 585 yards in the 24 hours. Horton, who came in second, traversed 121 miles, whilst Wakefield, who was third, put up the creditable performance of 116 miles.

Hammond, who put up the records was a competitor in the walking events at the Stadium during the Olympic Games Carnival. The previous best record for 100 miles walking was held by William Howes, whose time was 18 hours 8 minutes 15 seconds, and was made on May 15 1880, in England. The greatest distance previously walked in 24 hours was 127 miles 1,210 yards. This record, like the 100 miles one, was an old one having been established by Howe in 1878. Hammond walked 1041-2 miles on the road (from London to Brighton and back) in 18 hours 13 minutes 37 seconds.

Trade Union Congress.

FREE SECULAR EDUCATION.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Despite protests by the Roman Catholic delegates, the Trade Union Congress, by 1,433,000 votes to 131,000 decided to recommend national free secular education, and popular control from the primary school to the University.

Further recommendations were the provision of secondary and technical education for all children, and of scientifically organised open-air recovery schools.

A resolution was carried demanding that old-age pensions should be payable at 60 years of age.

Morocco's Rival Sultans.

ABDUL AZIZ PROCLAIMED AT MARRAKESH.

A telegram from Tangier through Reuter's Agency reports that Kaid Mtugi has proclaimed Abdul Aziz as Sultan at Marrakesh, the southern capital of Morocco, and the stronghold of Mulai Hafid, who sixty miles from Marrakesh recently routed Abdul Aziz's army.

Mtugi requests Abdul Aziz to come to Marrakesh, as otherwise he will proclaim another shereef as Sultan.

A Solar Observatory.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

The British Association has formed an influential committee to aid in the establishment of a solar observatory in Australia.

Sir David Gill, who was H. M. astronomer at the Cape from 1879 to 1907, has been appointed chairman of the Committee, and Mr W. G. Duffield, of Adelaide, secretary.

The above message was brought under the notice of the Australian Government Astronomer (Mr. W. E. Cooke), and he made the following statement:—"Some time ago a circular came to hand from the International Union for Co-operation on Solar Research, backed up by the Royal Society of London, asking Australia to undertake some solar physical observations. From America going eastwards to India there are a good many observatories already established for the purposes, but from India eastwards to America there is a hemisphere in which there is not a single observatory, and Australia is nicely situated geographically to carry on the work. The Commonwealth Government are making inquiries into the matter, with a view possibly of either undertaking the work themselves or of subsidising one of the State observvtories for that purpose. The Commonwealth has taken over the meteorological work of the States, and solar physics is one of the agencies by means of which in time we shall be able to forecast the characters of the coming seasons. It is one of the most important parts of the scientific branches of meteorology. My own opinion is that, looked at from that aspect, the Western coast of Australia is infinitely to be preferred to any other portion of Australia for the purpose. The following extract from the annual report of the Smithsonian Institute (America) should be of interest.

The distinct object of astro-physics is, in the case of the sun, for example not to mark its exact place in the sky but to find out how it affects the earth and the wants of man on it; how its heat is distributed, and how it in fact affects not only the seasons and the farmers' crops, but the whole system of living things on earth, for it has lately been proved that the physical signs are those it, and almost it alone, literally first creates and then modifies in almost every possible way. We, however, have arrived at the knowledge that it does so without still knowing in most cases how it does so, and we are sure of the great importance of this last acquisition while still largely in ignorance how to obtain it. We are sure, for example, that the latter knowledge would form among other things the scientific basis for meteorology, and enable us to predict the year of good or bad harvests so far as these depend on natural causes independent of man. And yet we are still very far from being able to make such a prediction, and we cannot do so till we have learned more by such studies as those in question.

"Mr. Duffield," continued Mr. Cooke, "is a young South Australian. He went to London from the Adelaide University, and is taking great interest in the question with the hope I believe, of inducing the Adelaide University or the Adelaide Observatory to take the matter up. I have already reported on the question to the State authorities, and my report has been sent on to the Commonwealth Government. I believe the time will come when we will not only be able to forecast the general characters of the seasons but will be able to give an approximate idea of the actual rain that will fall in any place in any month. This must come. It is a matter of only knowing how to make the computations. We have more faith in this new branch of solar physics at the present time than in any other."

In reply to a question Mr. Cooke said that he had made the suggestion that the two most important points in Australia for solar observations were Perth and some station on the North-West coast, such as Broome or Cossack, because in observing the afternoon sun from those places an idea could be obtained not only of the changes that occur in the sun itself, but also of changes which occur in the moisture and other conditions of the very atmosphere—the weather changes approaching Australia."]

Roman Catholicism.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

PROCESSION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

A voluntary guard of honour numbering 12,000, has been enrolled for the street procession of the Blessed Sacrament, which will take place in the vicinity of Westminister Cathedral to-day in connection with the Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church.

Many small windows from which a view may be obtained of the procession have been let at eight guineas. Eight hundred policemen will be on duty.

After two days' telegraphic negotiations between Mr Asquith, the Prime Minister, and Archbishop Bourne, of Westminster—the former deprecating the procession and the latter requiring Mr. Asquith to make a public repuest for its abandonment—the Prime Minister intimated that the Government were of the opinion that it would be better in the iterests of order and good feeling if the ceremonial which was of questioned legality did not take place.

Archbishop Bourne, thereupon decided that all the ecclesiastical ceremonial should be eliminated from the street procession.

The cardinals and bishops will proceed to the Cathedral along the proposed route in full Court dress, but the ceremonial procession will be formed within the Cathedral, and the Papal Legate's benediction will be bestowed from the balcony of the Cathedral.

Marriage of Mr. Winston Churchill.

A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the President of the Board of Trade, was married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday to Miss Clementine Hozier, daughter of the late Colonel Sir Henry Hozier, K.C.B.

The ceremony was witnessed by a brilliant assemblage. A dozen policemen in plain clothes were distributed around the church to cope with a threatened demonstration on the part of the suffragettes. The threat, however was not carried out, although many hundreds of sufiragattes were present.

THE BIGHATI DACOITY.

Pandit turns King's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The case in which five men were arrested for being connected with the Bighati dacoity case was taken up by Mr. D. C. Patron, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore, on Saturday.

Pandit Bhupati Nath Mukerjee, Read Pandit, Garalgacha High School, and Biraj Mohan Mookerjee of Barakar were arrested on Friday.

The Pandit has turned King's evidence and was released yesterday on two sureties of Rs. 500 each, while Biraj was released on a personal recognisance of Rs. 100.

Pandit Shupute Nath gave evidence connecting the gang with the dacoity.

His examination was being recorded yesterday (Sunday) as well.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Arrival in Bombay.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. Robertson, Private Secretary, and Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C., arrived in Bombay from Poona by the Poona Mail yesterday morning. Among those present on the platform on the occasion were: Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey; Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police; Mr. H. Hatch, Collector of Bombay; Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate; and Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. After shaking hands with those present, His Excellency drove to the Secretariat, where he is putting up until his departure for Poona to-morrow.

The number of Brazilian visitors to the German Army Manœuvres is exciting much comment, in view of the statements which have lately been made as to their country's military and naval policy, and it is rumoured that an exchange of officers is probable, German officers proceeding to Brazil in the capacity of instructors, while Brazilian officers go to Germany to study.

THE LATE SIR J. JEJEEBHOY.

The City's Tribute.

In response to a numerously signed requisition, a public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, was held in the Town Hall last night, in honour of the memory of the late Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bt., His Excellency the Governor presiding.

His Excellency was supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice McLeod, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdass, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bt., Mr. H.G. Gell, Mr. R. M Phillips, Mr. Naoroji M. Wadia, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Dastur Dorab Peshotam Sanjana, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jejeebhoy, Mr. K.R. Cama, Mr. N. K. Leslie, and Mr. Stanley Reed.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the Sheriff, read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. Naoroji M. Wadia proposed His Excellency Sir George Clarke to the Chair.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting the Governor said:—"Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and Gentlemen,—This is the first time that I have had the honour to preside at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, and I am particularly glad to be present on this occasion. We have met together to give expression to our sense of the public services of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and to offer our sympathetic condolences to his family.

I attach value to such gatherings as this for two reasons. In the first place, they serve to call public attention to the civic virtues of good citizens like the late Sir Jamsetjee and to incite others to follow a notable example. In the second place, they bring together the diverse elements of this great community in full harmony and in response to a common impulse. It is impossible to read the names of the conveners of this meeting without recognising its broadly representative character. Among these many leading citizens there may be wide differences of opinion, even on questions of importance; but to-day we know no differences, and meetings such as this may and do help to promote happier relations in public life. To a Governor whose first object must be to adjust racial and sectional differences and to secure cordial co-operation for the general good, this comprehensive gathering conveys a sense of encouragement.

I will not dwell at length on the remarkable history of the Jejeebhoy family, which for more than a century and a quarter has been honourably connected with the City of Bombay, and which was the first family in India to receive a knighthood and later a baronetcy. That history covers the whole period of the Wars of the French Revolution and Empire which finally ended French rivalry for Rule in India.

The first Sir Jamsetjee began to lay the foundations of his fortune with the modest capital of £18 in 1799, the year of the capture of Seringapatam. He founded not only a great fortune, but a fine tradition by devoting large sums to public purposes and undertaking even such necessary services as water-works, which are now left to the enterprise of public bodies. The late Sir Jamsetjee nobly maintained the traditions of his family, and after passing some years in Government service where he won high opinions, he devoted himself to civic affairs. He was Sheriff of Bombay in 1899 and for many years he gave his time and his counsels to the important work of the Municipal Corporation. His benefactions to great public objects as well as to those of the Parsi community were on the most generous scale, and the extent of his private charities—the acts of kindness done in stealth—will never be known.

I will leave it to others, who have full knowledge of Sir Jamsetjee's life work, to amplify what I have so briefly indicated; but I may be permitted to record the impressions I derived from personal intercourse and from facts which came to my knowledge. Sir Jamsetjee's innate modesty, combined with shrewd common-sense and kindness of heart, struck me forcibly. He had a strong sense of public duty to be discharged with the utmost diligence and thoroughness; but he seemed to have no desire to stand prominent in the eyes of the public. This simplicity of character and single-hearted devotion to duty were the causes of his success and of the esteem and affection which he inspired. In Shakespeare's words,

"For never anything can be amiss
When simpleness and duty tender it."

In days when the gifts of speech are greatly overrated, Sir Jamsetjee failed to obtain the popular applause which acclaims the orator and which he certainly did not seek. But the oratory which captivates one generation frequently appears to be sorry stuff to the next, and history asks of a public man not what he said but what he did for his fellowmen. The City of Bombay contains imperishable memorials of the benefits which the late Sir Jamsetjee and his predecessors conferred upon its citizens. His death leaves a gap which cannot easily be filled but also a bright example of duty faithfully discharged, of sympathy with the needs of the people and of the public spirit which, more perhaps than any other quality, assists the onward progress of great communities." (Applause).

In conclusion His Excellency said that he had received letters and telegrams from the following gentlemen, expressing their regret at not being able to attend the meeting: Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Bomonji Dinshah Petit, H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. Rustomji Heerjibhoy Rustomji of Calcutta and Dastur Byramji Jamaspji, High Priest of Poona.

THE RESOLUTION.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Armstrong to move the first Resolution which was as follows:

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay desires to record its sense of the great loss which the city has sustained by the untimely death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fourth Baronet: his sympathy with all classes of people, his cheerful co-operation in all movements for the public weal, his unbending integrity and singleness of purpose won for him the affection and respect of all classes in Bombay. (2.) That the Chairman be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to the Dowager Lady Jamsetjee and to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, and letters of condolence conveying the sympathy of the meeting.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong in introducing the Resolution said: Your Excellency, Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen,—I do not think it needs many words from me to recommend this Resolution to you. The late Sir Jamsetjee was a close personal friend of many who are here this evening. He was a familiar figure to all of us and when last I saw him, not so very long before his death, there was nothing whatever in his appearance to suggest that he would not be spared to us for many years. We therefore very greatly regret, as the Resolution says, the somewhat sudden death at the comparatively early age of 55 of one who was essentially a straight man, tactful and sincere; a man with whom it was always a pleasure to work and at all times a pleasure to meet. The presence this afternoon of His Excellency who has come down specially from Poona to preside at this meeting is evidence—if evidence were needed—of the high esteem in which the late Baronet was regarded by Government. Sir Jamsetjee was a thoroughly good citizen and a lover of law and order,—so essential for the well being of the individual, the community and the country generally, and the presence here this evening of so many leading Members of the different communities of this City shows how very highly he was esteemed and respected by the citizens of Bombay. Now why, it may be asked, was he so highly esteemed? To this the Resolution I have just moved gives the answer. It was because of his sympathy with all classes of the people, his unbending integrity and his cheerful co-operation in all movements for the public weal. It was not merely because he was the head of the Parsees—a community small in numbers but very rich in brains—but because he did his best and with great success to fill a difficult position and was ever ready to help and advise those who looked to him for guidance.

As you all know, Sir Jamsetjee was not born to the position he had held at the time of his death for ten years. It did not appear for some years whilst his brother held the title that he would succeed to the Baronetcy, and as a young man he made his own way in the world in the service of Government. It was, so I am told by those who then knew him, a pleasure to work with or to have dealings with him, and I am also assured by those who then came in contact with him that his knowledge of men and matters at that time was of no mean order. And when in due course he succeeded to the title, he made use of the experience he had acquired as a young man to interest himself in many schemes and movements for the general welfare of the city and of his own community, and at all times he proved himself to be an active and a zealous worker for good. Sir Jamsetjee in fact by his early training became an eminently useful citizen and his shrewd common-sense and tact must have stood him in good stead on many a difficult occasion.

Gentlemen, it cannot be, I imagine, an easy matter to fill a position such as that held by the late Baronet, surrounded as he was in his own community by many men of great intelligence and ability who naturally might criticise the actions of their chief. I read, however, with much pleasure a few days ago an interesting account of the doings of the Parsee community during the past, year which appeared, you will probably remember, in the "Times of India" just before your New Year holidays, and was much struck with the remark that at the time of his death Sir Jamsetjee had no personal enemy. I am assured by others that this is a fact and I ask, does it not speak very highly for the integrity, ability and general goodfellowship of the late Baronet? Let me take you back for a few moments to the founder of this interesting family. When I came out to India nearly 24 years ago the name which first impressed itself on my mind was, I well remember, that of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. The life history of the first Baronet is most interesting. His immense liberality with money he had himself acquired is well known to you all. The J. J. Hospital at Byculla is a lasting memorial of his catholic charity and we all know what an immense boon this very excellent institution has been to thousands of poor sufferers in this city. He was created a Baronet by Government—the first in this country to receive this old English title—and so founded the family which is now so well, so widely and so favourably known. I say this because I was much struck at the time of the late Sir Jamsetjee's death by the very kindly remarks about his predecessors in the English press—London and Provincial. In every paper he was well spoken of and the interesting history of his family was dealt with in many journals at some length. It is not always, Gentleman, that a man of ability has clever sons and grandsons to follow him. It is not always that the holder of a title has worthy successors, but the son and grandsons of the first Sir Jamsetjee have been a credit to the family, and the 5th Baronet, I am confident, will merit the good opinion of the different communities of this city. A statue of the 1st Sir Jamsetjee stands behind that far wall. I often stop to look at it when visiting the Asiatic Library and have often wondered why it has not been brought out into a more prominent position. There are several other very excellent statues in this building of men who made their mark in this city and Presidency many years ago, which are probably unknown to most of you, and if those so could be brought out of their hiding place Bombay would be the gainer, for as a city we do not excel, unfortunately, in our public statues.

The motto of the Jejeebhoy family, "Industry and Liberality" is indeed a suitable one. May I say that in my humble opinion it is an appropriate motto for the Parsee community as a whole. Their industry is untiring, their liberality immense. In ability they shine in every walk of life,—on the Bench—as barristers and solicitors—in the medical profession and as commercial men; and their labours for the good of the Town and Presidency in the Municipal Hall and elsewhere are worthy of all praise. It is indeed a proud position to be head of such an enlightened community. Difficult it may be where so many interests are concerned, and when the position is filled satisfactorily the respect and admiration of all classes must follow as a matter of course. To the young men of the present day in this city—Parsees, Hindus and Mahomedans—I would say this in conclusion: Take the late Sir Jamsetjee as a model and endeavour to be as good and as true a citizen as he was. It is not of course open to us to hold the important position that he did, but good citizenship is within the reach of everyone and if at the end of our career we have no personal enemy and have won moreover the respect and admiration of the whole community as was the case with the late Baronet, we may rest assured that life will not have been spent in vain.

And with these few remarks I beg to move the Resolution I have just read to you.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR'S SPEECH.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir seconding the resolution said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure in seconding this Resolution. I feel sure not many words are required from me to commend it to your kind acceptance.

I knew Sir Jamsetjee for many many years; my friendship with him began while we were students at the Elphinstone College. I have found in him qualities which were not always apparent on the surface. He was neither a flashy nor an assertive man. The three qualities which I learnt to appreciate most in him were modesty, sincerity and honesty. Many a time has his help been sought, readily given and never heard of again. If once he consented to help, he did it with a whole-heartedness which was a pleasure to watch and an example to follow. The most difficult questions he very often brought to happy and satisfactory termination by using remarkable tact and displaying an exceptional good temper, never intentionally harming anyone or hurting anyone's feelings. Sir Jamsetjee may fitly be described as an ideal gentleman. With these few words I beg to second the proposition laid before you by Mr. Armstrong.

THE HON'BLE MR. PROCTER.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter supported the Resolution. He said: I felt it was a great honour when I was asked to second this Resolution, realising as I did how many others there were in Bombay who were better qualified than myself to do so, but at the same time I felt glad to have the opportunity of testifying

publicly to the esteem and admiration in which I have always held the late Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy. I had the privilege of knowing the late Sir Jamsetji for many years and meeting him constantly, as I did both in business, philanthropic, and social functions. I got to know him well and the better I knew him the more I esteemed him. While of a most modest disposition he was always ready to do all in his power to help forward any good object. I could cite many an instance of his goodness in this respect but I will simply mention one as an example. Last cold weather, a meeting was held in Bombay in connection with the work done among the lepers in India; it was poorly attended owing, I believe, to other counter-attractions, but the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was there taking a great interest in the proceedings and kindly proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Wellesley Bailey for his address. A few days after the meeting he sent me of his own accord a handsome subscription towards the work carried on among the lepers. I only mention this as an instance of his ever readiness to help any deserving object. Mr. Armstrong has told us what a good citizen he was, and I would heartily endorse all he has said in that respect. Other speakers will probably tell us more of his work in this connection, but may I say this is conclusion: In one of the books of our Scriptures the requirements of a good man are given as follows:—

To do justly
To love mercy
To work humbly with his God.

I think I may say in all reverence that the late Sir Jamsetjee fulfilled these requirements. His life was indeed a just one in the truest sense of the word and he loved to do all in his power to help others and he walked humbly with his God. May his example and memory long be cherished in this city and may we, one and all, stimulated by his example strive to emulate it in our own lives and so like him leave this world better than we found it.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Sir Harkisondas Narrotumdas further supported the Resolution, which, being put to vote, was carried.

THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR.

The Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn next proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Governor. He said:—I have now to propose a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his kindness in presiding here this evening. The proposition in itself is one that needs few words, for it goes without saying that His Excellency's presence is much appreciated at any gathering not only on account of his high position but also, and I think I may truly say, mainly, on account of his friendly and sympathetic personality. But this evening when we are met together to do honour to the memory of one who was the leading figure in the city for many years, we are particularly grateful to His Excellency for affording us the prestige of his presence and thus associating himself with the object for which we have assembled here. I am very grateful to the organizers of this meeting for placing this proposition in my hands, for it gives me the opportunity of adding my humble tribute to all that has been so eloquently expressed concerning the public and private virtues of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy who I am glad to remember counted me among his many personal friends. I can add nothing new to what has already been said. I can only express my entire concurrence. The late Sir Jamsetji's great charm, in my view, lay in the fact that he was in the truest sense of the term, a gentleman. He bore his rank and foremost position with a quiet unassuming dignity, he accepted its responsibilities with modesty, and fulfilled them with tact and efficiency, and he set a worthy example by his blameless private life. Though never thrusting himself forward he exercised a quiet and wholesome influence and though chary of speech he held firmly to his opinions and never hesitated to support what he believed to be the right. It is indeed fitting that the memory of so good a citizen, so worthy a man should be honoured by his fellow-citizens as it has been honoured this evening: and the presence in the chair of His Excellency the Governor sets the hallmark on the tribute we offer. It is to express our thanks to His Excellency and the pleasure his presence affords us that I ask you, Gentlemen to carry by acclamation the proposition I have placed before you.

The N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition. He said: The agreeable duty now devolving on me is to heartily second the vote of thanks so ably moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, President of our Municipal Corporation, to the esteemed Chairman of this meeting who has greatly honoured and encouraged us and has facilitated this day's proceedings by his valued presence this afternoon.

Gentlemen, it means no little trouble and sacrifice of precious time to His Excellency to come down to Bombay specially for this meeting, but knowing full well how very sympathetic a ruler this Presidency has been fortunate to secure in His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the organisers of the meeting were quite confident of receiving a cordial response when they approached His Excellency with the request that he may kindly preside over this meeting. You have seen, Gentlemen, what support he has lent to the movement and how deeply he has participated in our feelings of grief for the loss to the city of one of our most esteemed citizens and particularly to the Parsi Zoroastrian community in whose hearts his memory has been enshrined for the admirable part played by the late Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy 4th Baronet during the "Juddin" controversy and in the Parsi Panchayet "cause celebre."

Gentlemen, this is not the occasion to refer to the many acts of sincere sympathy, nobleness of heart and broadminded statesmanship that have distinguished His Excellency's administration during the short time that he has been with us. I shall not attempt to recount those measures or single out any for special admiration. They are all so fresh in your memory, and all sections of the public are deeply sensible of the thoughtful and kindly interest which His Excellency evinces in the well being of the people committed to his care, for his kind solicitude for the afflicted and above all for his keen sympathy towards the feelings and sentiments of the people, not to mention his clemency towards the unfortunate misguided. But, Gentlemen, it is not only for his sympathy that His Excellency has been so popular with the public. Brief as though his stay with us is, he has evidently during this brief period proved himself an administrator as capable, energetic and painstaking as he is sympathetic—a vigorous and watchful administrator—never weary of work, and ever ready to evolve and originate on schemes for the advancement of the public weal.

It would be a grand day for this country when all who are destined to rule over us under the auspices of the benign British Rule imitate all those qualities of His Excellency Sir George Clarke, and put them into practice within their respective spheres. Let us all devoutly wish, Gentlemen, that His Excellency may enjoy the best of health and peace of mind to continue to influence the destinies of this Presidency with the same ardour and in the same laudable spirit as have distinguished his administration ever since he has assumed the reins of office, thereby deepening the profound feelings of loyalty and reverence with which this entire Presidency have always looked up to the British Rule.

The Resolution was carried by acclamation.

The Governor in replying to the compliment said: Mr. Dunn, Dr. Sukhia and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the very kind words in which you proposed and seconded the vote of thanks to me, and you, Gentlemen, for the warm way in which you received that vote. I can only say that it is a pleasure to me to come here to-day, and I would not have missed it on any account. I shall share in every movement which interests the citizens of Bombay. And I will say one thing more; it may have been perhaps necessary to do some things that may have seemed harsh. I ask you to believe me that if that has to happen again I will do nothing that I do not think right and best for the people of Bombay. (Applause).

The meeting was then dissolved.

DURBAR AT SURAT.

A Parsee Honoured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPTEMBER 28.

Mr. A. R. Bonus, Agent to the Governor, held a public Darbar this evening for presenting the sanad of Khan Bahadur to Mr. Bomanji Eduiji Modi, pensioned Deputy Collector, which was numerously attended by all the leading citizens and high-officers of Government.

In a lucid and able speech Mr. Bonus described the valuable public services of the retired officer, especially referring to those during the plague. He expressed his great gratification that the recipient of the honour belonged to the distinguished Parsi family whose name was well known throughout Guzerat and which had already more than once been honoured by Government. He wished everything good to Khan Bahadur Bomanji, and fully trusted that the inhabitants of the districts where he had served would join their congratulations to his.

He then presented the sanad.

Khan Bahadur Bomanji, in replying, thanked the Political Agent, most warmly the Government of Bombay, and the Viceroy for the honour conferred upon him, and detailed the valuable education, help and instruction which he had received under the guidance of such distinguished members of the Civil Service as Sir A. Trevor, Sir G. B. Richey, Messrs. Alexander Rogers, G. Shephard, Quin Carmichael, Pendse, Kabraji, and last, but not least, Mr. Hudson, which had enabled him to perform rather difficult duties at critical times to the satisfaction of both the Government and the people.

The Agent then garlanded him and he in return garlanded the Agent. Pansupari and attar were distributed, and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for the King-Emperor called for by Sardar Davar K. E. Modi, head of the Parsi community of Surat.

THE MAYOR OF CHANDERNAGORE.

Abortive Election Meeting.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

M. Tardivel having become unpopular with the Bengali residents of Chandernagore, they determined not to re-elect him as Mayor.

After two unsuccessful meetings, a meeting for electing a Mayor was held on the 25th instant, at which there was some difficulty in the choice of a President. Neither Indians nor Europeans would accept a foreign President, so no President was elected, and each of the opposing parties elected its own President, Maire and Assistant Maires. The Indians elected Rama Nath Muzumdar as Maire, and the Europeans elected M. L. Tardivel, Assistant Maire.

Those elected are: Mr. A. C. Ghosh, Mr. S. C. Sur Mr. F. Chrestien and Mr. C. Dumayne. No final decision having been arrived at as to the election of a Maire, the papers have all been sent to the Governor of Pondicherry for his final decision. The people of Chandernagore are eagerly waiting for the final decision of the Governor.

A correspondent of the "Patrika" says:—The "Matribhumi" of Chandernagore, a few days ago published the news that in a letter to the Governor of Pondicherry, M. Tardivel had admitted having sold himself to the British Government for Rs. 25,000; the statement was, however, retracted by the editor in the next issue. M. Tardivel has sued the editor, Surendra Nath Sen, for Rs. 5,000 for this defamatory statement.

DEATH OF MR. PARISOT.

A Victim to Pneumonia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 28.

Mr. O. La V. Parisot, who came to the Hyderabad State fifteen months ago to found the State Family Pension Fund, died yesterday morning at the residence of Dr. Henderson Hunt. The deceased gentleman, who was 45 years of age and much esteemed, was only sick for ten days, but succumbed to acute pneumonia.

Despite the heavy rain, the funeral at the Roman Catholic Cemetery last evening was well attended, there being among others present Colonel Macdonald, Majors Wake and McCormack, Messrs. P. Dwane, Seaton, Duxbury, Burnett, George, Austin and Galloway. Father Civrete conducted the burial service.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Parisot, who also lies seriously ill at a friend's house in Hyderabad, and three young children.

In his new book coming from Messrs. Constable, Mr. H.G. Wells takes his readers into his confidence regarding his innermost thoughts. It will be entitled "First and Last Things: A Confession of Faith and Rule of Life," almost suggesting a religious work. In it he goes over his successive panaceas for social ills, and tries to reconcile and enforce them; he sets forth a corrected, revised, and final version of his personal religion and his social creed.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"The Little Minister."

The revival of a play which is eleven years old, and the book of which many of us read when we were still in knickerbockers, has a certain fascination for us after the lapse of years, a fascination that grows as we recall the changes that time's whirligig has brought about in the theatrical world since "The Little Minister" first orated before the footlights. It hardly seems a decade and more since Mr. Barrie's most popular story was presented upon a London stage; yet so it is, and it is interesting to note that of all the theatrical successes of the year 1897 the company which had the distinction of presenting "The Little Minister" in London is the only first-class company of that year, of which all the members are alive and well to-day. Since then huge gaps have been made in "the Profession" amongst those who were the successful contemporaries of Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Winifred Emery when they first played "The Little Minister" in 1897. Miss Isabel Bateman, then playing in a fairy tale at the Court, has answered her last recall; Robert Ganthony, then appearing in a Chinese story at the Lyric; dear old Harry Kemble, then in "One Summer's Evening" at the Comedy; Wilson Barrett, then in a revival of "The Sign of the Cross" at the Lyric; Miss Grace Hawthorne as 'Leah' at the Opera Comique; Mr. Barnes, Forbes Robertson's Polonius in his "Hamlet" at the Lyceum; Sir Henry Irving, who a few months before had revived Richard III on the same historic boards; Dan Leno and Herbert Campbell, who were then playing together in the panto at the Lane; Miss Lily Hanbury, then playing in "The Daughters of Babylon" at the Lyric, and last but not least, poor William Terriss, then leading in "Black-Eyed Susan," and "All that Glitters is not Gold" at the Adelphi, and who was foully murdered at the Theatre—all these have passed into the Land of Shadows, along with many more whose names eleven years ago were household words.

But enough of doleful retrospect. We beg our readers' pardon for these gloomy memories, but "The Little Minister" is a gloomy story, and as we gazed upon the dour visages, broad crepe, and black gloves of the Scottish elders last night at the Bandmann Theatre our thoughts inevitably followed the mood of the play. Should there be any of our readers who are not acquainted with the book, we summarise the story of "The Little Minister" below:—

The period is nearly a century ago. The inhabitants of Thrums have committed, and are committing, delinquencies which have drawn the soldiers to their neighbourhood, and when the piece opens, the leaders of the people are watching by night in Caddam Woods, above the town, to apprise the dwellers below of the approach of the redcoats, should they come, by three blasts on a horn. As they do sentry duty they discuss their Little Minister, the Rev. Gavin Dishart, his goodness, his scholarship, his eloquence, his wonderful influence. There is Rob Dow, formerly a confirmed drunkard, now an entirely reformed character, passionately devoted to his benefactor; and nothing can be said in the Little Minister's favour which is not admitted even by Thomas Whamond, hardest and sternest of Puritans. The redcoats are, indeed, much nearer than is suspected; their leader, Captain Halliwell, staying on a visit to the Earl of Rintoul, the great man of the neighbourhood, having determined to drop down on the town that night. As the elders watch unconscious of the proximity of their enemies Dishart appears and orders them home; resistance to his will being impossible, they reluctantly go to what would have been disaster but for a most unexpected occurrence. A peculiarly charming and winsome gipsy girl runs in—at least, she is a gipsy to outward seeming, if her attire is to be accepted as a guide; in reality it is Lady Babbie, Lord Rintoul's daughter who has overheard the plan to surprise the town, and leaving the Castle by a secret passage has hastened in advance to give warning. She promptly finds the horn and strives to blow it—in vain. She can make no sound and is still earnestly puffing it when Dishart returns. The "Egyptians", as the gipsies are called are very much out of favour in pious Thrums, but there is something peculiarly attractive about this one, a charm the Little Minister at once feels; and though he recognises it as his duty harshly to repel the girl's coquettish advance, she wilfully beguiles him into blowing the three warning blasts just as the soldiers suppose the game is in their hands. They know, however, that it is the "Egyptian" who has given the signal, and search the woods for her; Babbie darts off, and returns cloaked and hooded in garments she has borrowed from the cottage of one Nanny Webster; and when she is at length run down she persuades Dishart to declare that she is his wife—a declaration which verily makes her so little as he or she suspects it at the time.

The main interest henceforth is the love-story. It might perhaps judiciously have been made clear that Babbie had some previous admiration and regard for the Little Minister, as her affection for him seems of unnaturally rapid development; but that is not very important. He has fallen deeply in love at first sight, and is more than delighted when, on calling at Nanny Webster's cottage next day, he finds his enchantress. His consent to do Nanny the great honor of drinking tea with her—and Babbie—is very readily given, and a scene rich in daintiness and humour follows, Nanny striving to find out whether he is devoted to any lady, and if so to whom—for some one who "happened to be at the keyhole" of the Manse, has seen him adoring his rose—and Babbie hearing with joy how he has cherished her flower. Sterner episodes follow. Rob Dow conceives it to be his mission to free the Minister from the wiles of the Egyptian, and when he finds Babbie in the Manse garden he rushes to seize her. The bell is tolling for a prayer meeting, the elders, who are becoming scandalised by Dishart's regard for the "strange woman," assemble and lament his decadence, and the bell fails to ensure the presence of the Little Minister, who warned by Rob's son Micah of his attack on Babbie, and of the design to take her to Rintoul Castle, that a warrant may be obtained for her imprisonment, hastens to the Castle to save her from harm. But Babbie has made good her escape, and to the surprise of Dishart, waiting to see the Earl, is suddenly by his side, having entered by the secret passage. He tells her of his tender interest in her, and they have come very near to an understanding when the approach of her father causes her to fly into her own room. The Earl, accompanied by his guest, Halliwell—a suitor for Lady Babbie's hand—receives his visitor courteously, though the Captain is somewhat supercilious. Inquiries after "Mrs. Dishart" perplex the Little Minister, who has forgotten the episode in the wood, but the Earl is displeased when he learns the nature of Dishart's mission, and Halliwell, eager to capture the gipsy who he supposes gave the alarm, turns all his anger against the man who confesses that it was he who blew the three blasts. They are inclined to disbelieve, indeed, and Dishart begs that the gipsy may be produced to verify his tale, stating that she is in the room the indicates. This is his daughter's room, Lord Rintoul replies, and there is certainly no gipsy there. Dishart perplexed, but

her enter. The Earl is equally positive, the door is opened, and there appears—Lady Babbie, for the first time in her own dress.

Dishart's amazement is naturally extreme. He has asked her to marry him, and drew what he supposed must be to her most fascinating pictures of the luxury they can enjoy on his wealth—£140 a year, with a house which has a drawing-room fifteen feet by twelve and a-half. And she is an Earl's daughter, and an heiress. But she loves him, and might, indeed, have persuaded her father to sanction their union, but the astute Halliwell thinks he sees a way out of it. Little as Dishart suspects it, he did marry the gipsy, and this fact he must be made to realise. He, indeed, has resigned his love. "There are nobler things in life than getting what we want. We must try to find them," he has said, as he went sorrowfully away, to the Earl, and the Captain follows him to the Manse, intent on the exquisite joke of handing over to him his gipsy wife. Lady Babbie accompanies her father; all are assembled in the garden, and Halliwell produces his witnesses. Did not the Rev. Gavin Dishart declare that he was married? He did. Is that not a binding marriage? It could not be more so if the wedding had been celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The captain is at the height of his triumph when he discovers that "the gipsy" was none other than Lady Babbie in masquerade. The Earl is presently reconciled to the inevitable; the elders are delighted. "What a glory to our Kirk—and what a cause of jealousy to other Kirks," is the very human reflection of one of them; and as the Little Minister leads his bride into the Manse a row of grey beards suddenly rise from behind the wall, where they have been watching the lovers.

Description of incidents can give no idea of the grace and charm, the quiet humour and gentle merriment, exhibited by Miss Florence Hamer in her representation of Lady Babbie. She throws herself heartily into the character of the gipsy, and here, as also in her proper person, carries spectators with her by her obvious enjoyment of the situations in which she finds herself. The performance is rich in the truest spirit of comedy. If a fault could be found it would be that, perhaps, she is once or twice a little too much inclined to take the audience into her confidence, to express her appreciation of the fun. But it is a singularly finished picture of light-hearted girlhood, and there are few who would desire to see a shade of alteration in it. Mr. Gordon McLeod's Dishart is not less excellent. He is an admirable Minister, but he is also very much a man. Here, too, is genuine humour, the more telling because entirely unforced, so naturally arising from the character and its surroundings. His exit after resigning Babbie wins him sincere sympathy, and the greater, in consequence, is the satisfaction of the audience when he is able to claim his wife. Mr. Lowndes gives a clever sketch of the courtly old Earl. Most excellent work was done by Mr. Cooke as Whamond, Mr. Sydney as Snecky Hobart, Mr. Geach as Andrew Mealmaker, and Mr. Vane as Rob Dow. These are the elders, and each is a skilful and ably finished little study. Mr. Vigors played with spirit and address as the Captain. Miss Forsyth contributed a most life-like picture of Nanny Webster. Miss Dutchie Forsythe, as Micah Dow, was singularly vivid and alert—a better boy is scarcely conceivable.

F.A.

To-night: *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.*

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 28th September 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Min.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	...	...	...
Teheran ...	23	2	15 p.m.	...	42
Suez	28	2	15 p.m.	...	43

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Teheran route right (28-9 08).
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bssra (27-9-08)

THE Government of Madras have accepted Mr. Lionel Davidson's proposal that power to issue pattas under the Board's Standing Order No. 18-2 (b) conveying to the pattadar the right only to the usufruct of the trees may be delegated to Divisional Officers. They are, however, of opinion that this power should be sparingly exercised. The Government have also accepted Mr. Davidson's proposal that the preliminary notice required to be issued under Clause 3 (ii) of the Board's Standing Order No. 21 in cases of unauthorised occupation of village-sites should be dispensed with.

THE JEWELS OF THE GAEKWAR.—Of all the Princes of India, Hindu and Mahomedan, says the "Parsi," not one has gems that can compare with those of the Gaekwar of Baroda. Perhaps the most remarkable of the Gaekwar's jewel treasures is a carpet, said to be about four yards square, composed of ropes of rubies, diamonds, pearls, w ven into a pattern of exquisite and dazzling beauty. The gems in this carpet are of an estimated value of £800,000 and it is the product of three years' work of skilled artists and jewel setters. This carpet was intended as a cover of Mahomet's coffin at Mecca but for some reason could not be sent there. Since then it has been kept by the Gaekwar as a most valued possession and was exhibited by him in the Art Exhibition at Delhi in 1903. Still more costly is one of the Gaekwar's diamond necklaces which is said to be worth well over £2,000,000 and which, one can easily imagine, is the most magnificent in the world.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and, whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess de Warenne says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is highly appreciable and delightful Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, soft and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Obtainable everywhere. Sold in tablets at 12 annas each.

SYDNEY FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In previous letters, I have attempted to minister to the desire for knowledge of those Anglo-Indians who when considering the possibility of settling in Australia or New Zealand, wish to continue a life of activity and either make an income or augment that which they already have.

But now I am anxious to bring before another class—those who simply want a desirable spot to spend a well earned rest, the manifold charms of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales. A few weeks ago, we had 16,000 visitors here, globe-trotters I might call them, from the great Republic and they where unanimous and sincerely so, in declaring that they could not imagine a more beautiful and attractive city. And to prove the truth of this, I am prepared to send a book of photographic views of Sydney and its surroundings to any Anglo-Indian who applies to me for it. The Americans agreed that neither Rio de Janeiro, nor San Francisco Harbours, lovely though they are, could compare with Sydney; and this is also the testimony of travellers from every part of the world. On the high lands round the bays and inlets of Port Jackson are picturesque suburbs from which glorious views either of the Harbour or the ocean can be obtained. And commodious ferry boats bear the residents in the suburbs from the business centre to wharves where electric trams wait to carry them up the hills to their homes. The shores of the Harbour extend for some hundreds of miles and in a sailing yacht or motor launch, one can in a short time, reach parts far from the haunts of men. Bathing can be indulged in for eight months of the year either in still water or in the exhilarating form of surf bathing, and there are fishing resorts everywhere.

And many other forms of sport besides aquatic can be obtained. There are half a dozen good golf links in Sydney, and four racing courses. The cricket ground is the finest in the world, and the votaries of tennis, polo, cycling, motoring, bowling and ice-skating can indulge in them to their hearts content. The climate is ideal, bright sunny skies most of the year. The mean temperature is 63deg. Farenheit; the mean summer 71deg. and the mean winter 54deg., a range of only 17 degrees.

And in the summer months, during which however, a cool sea breeze nearly always blows from about 10 in the morning till sunrise next day, if hot weather should prevail, the Blue Mountains can be reached in 2 or 3 hours by train, where the evenings are always cool and bracing and magnificent scenery can be found.

Recent statistics show that Sydney has the lowest death-rate of any large city in the world—only 11 per 1,000 and bronchitis is almost unknown here.

As regards living expenses, anyone with an income of £250 or £300 can manage comfortably here, and a larger income can procure all the luxuries and pleasures of civilization. There is no income tax. A good cottage can be obtained in one of the suburbs for from £50 to £90 a year, and the rates are much lower than they are in England. The water supply is excellent and there is gas everywhere.

The wages of domestic servants are from 8s. to 10s. a week, and one good servant will do all the work of a small household including the washing.

The cost of living is reasonable as the following figures representing the average detail prices in Sydney of some of the principal food commodities will show:—

Bread, per 2lb loaf 2d to 3d, beef per lb 5d, mutton 3d, butter 1s. per lb, cheese 8d, sugar 2d, and tea 1s. 6d. Fruit is plentiful and cheap all the year round.

But if one does not wish for the trouble of housekeeping, one can live in a first class hotel at from £2-2-0 to £3-3-0 a week or in a comfortable boarding house 4c. the city or suburbs at from 20 to 35 shillings a week. The boarding house system is a feature of Sydney life, and no where is it better managed.

Wearing apparel and boots are very little dearer thay they are in London.

The Sydney people believe in amusing themselves well, and there are four good theatres at which the latest London plays are produced. Music is also well to the fore. There are vocal and orchestral concerts every week, and the leading stars, from Melba and Paderewski downwards, visit us occasionally.

There are a number of excellent clubs, including two for ladies, and some well-stocked public and private libraries.

The State schools are free, and there are many good private schools both for boys and girls with English university graduates as headmasters.

Sydney University has currients for Medicine, Law, Arts, Science, civil, electrical and mining engineering, and there is a well-equipped Government Technical College where the fees are merely nominal. There are also Commercial Colleges where the young of both sexes are trained in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting etc. Young women can obtain nursing training at one of the many hospitals or make a living by learning massage or by entering at the Kindergarten or Norland Institute.

At the Hawkesbury College, belonging to the State, 35 miles from Sydney, lads over the age of 16 years can obtain a splendid education in scientific and practical agriculture at a cost of £30 a year, this including excellent board and lodging. And there is a similar Government institute in one of the suburbs where boys from 14 to 16 years can board and get a preparatory training in farming, along with general education for the same amount.

I may be charged with being altogether too optimistic in my description of the attractions of Sydney.

To this I would reply that I have lived in many cities, including London, Edinburgh, Paris, Brussels and Cairo and after 18 years of Sydney, I would say that it is the best place I know of for the person of moderate income to spend life pleasantly and profitably in.

But I invite the Anglo-Indian to come and see for himself, and prove whether I am right or not. And I ask him to write to me at the office of the Immigration League of Australasia, Bulls Chambers, Moore Street, Sydney, New South Wales, for any further information.—Yours etc.,

RICHARD ARTHUR, M.D.,
President, Immigration League of Australasia.

WARNING TO MOTORISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following particulars of a run to Khandala and back, may be of interest to motorists:—

We left Bombay at 9 30 a.m. on Friday the 18th instant On arriving at milestone XIV on the Thana Road, found some up, half of it being loose flints, the other half a very little better but with the addition of two deep ruts: this continued till milestone XVIII was reached, making it necessary to go over those four miles very slowly on the second speed. The condition of the tyres should be seen after this four miles' pitchering. We met one roller working drawn by a team of lazy buffaloes and at the rate of progress they were making, this stretch of four miles will be probably finished some time next year, and motoring for jaded Bombayites to anywhere beyond the XIVth milestone will be impossible. Cannot the authorities concerned be made to buck repairs up so as to have this stretch finished in time for the cold weather?—Yours etc.,

SQUAREHEAD.

ELECTRICAL POWER IN KASHMIR.

Writing of the new electrical works in Kashmir, the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—

Twenty years ago the value of Kashmir was the happy hunting ground of the penurious pleasure seeker, a place in which to rusticate far from the madding crowd, almost untouched and quite unspoilt, where Nature revelled undisturbed by any of the schemes of men. One wonders what the future holds for this still romantic valley, having in view the fact that this very week the great electric power works are to be opened by which thousands of horse-power are to be placed at the service of the State for distribution among the various enterprises. Will twenty years ahead see those smiling fields dotted with factories, the picturesque villages sounding with the hum of machinery and the reckless happy-go-lucky Kashmiri converted into a staid eight-hours a day factory operative? Judging by the character of the scheme, which has taken several years to nature this picture is barely overdrawn, and there is every probability of the next decade seeing a very great change come over the natural and economic aspect of the State. But at least to the lover to the picturesque one unsightly attribute of this commercial transformation will be more or less misery. This is the great black chimney stack belching forth its heavy volumes of smoke which always accompanies any extensive mechanical enterprise and is usually responsible, among other things, for the death of all trees and shrubs within its immediate surroundings. For the Jhelum Power Works is taking the vast volume of water in the river, that main artery of the valley, switching it into the engine room and by means of the turbines there, which await now only the formal opening ceremony is thus prepared to produce an almost unlimited quantity of that clean and mysterious force, electricity.

The actual works are somewhat extensive and are situated in the vicinity of Rampur, one of the most impressive sections of the Jhelum Valley tonga road. A short distance above the dak bungalow, where the river tosses and tumbles about in the wildest confusion seeming to abandon itself to careless liberty, the first step is taken to harness the stream and turn it to use. The current against the left bank, bubbling and seething over its rocky bed, suddenly finds itself, like an untamed animal, driven into a narrow confined passage or sluice. In vain it tries to escape and rejoin the noisy waters of the main stream, which are passing away below it and receding at a much steeper gradient. It is carried on by its own velocity along this artificial channel constructed with a carefully calculated slope, gradually getting further and further away from the river, which by reason of its series of cascades is soon seen much below it, frolicking away in its freedom and thinking naught of its stolen waters now rushing away silently and subdued along the "race" which has been prepared for its subjection. It is exactly the same principle as that utilised by the zemindar of the hills when he taps the mountain stream and conducts a small channel of water along road sides, conveying it by means of hollow trees over awkward gaps, until he allows it to spread itself over his distant field. But in the case of the power scheme the scale is naturally much greater, the channel, supported on many thousand beams, winds its way for several miles along the perpendicular cliffs which overhang the tonga road. Then when it reaches the village of Moora, instead of being allowed to dissipate itself over the fields, as in the case of the zemindar's little plan, the great head of water is shot down huge piped into the engine room, and it is the tremendous force of this which puts the machinery in motion and generates the power. This briefly is a simple, non-technical description of the method by which the fearful forces of the Jhelum have been bitted, harnessed and turned to useful account.

But the purposes to which this power is to be put needs some reference. When in full working order it is hoped to produce a force of some 20,000 horse-power, but for the present only a trifle of 4,000 or 5,000 horse-power has been allowed for, as only one turbine is being worked. Then, to put it baldly, when this tremendous force is actually generated, for some little time it will, is permitted to work, expend its energy in the empty air, for the two great objects on which it is hoped to utilise it are hardly ready to require its services. These are the silk factory and the work of dredging the river. With regard to the former, it is proposed to utilise the electricity for heating purposes, and so do away with the enormous expenditure of wood required at the present time in this work. Some authorities say that the amount of fire-wood used in the factory is denuding the State of its timber, and the price of this commodity in and around Srinagar within recent years bears out this statement, whilst others maintain that three times the amount of fuel could be supplied and no deleterious effect would be produced and the vast quantities of waste timber now lying about in the forests of the valley seem to prove that this supposition also may be correct. But be this as it may, it has been decreed that that part of the process of preparing the silk in which heat is required this high temperature may be obtained by means of electricity. But every schoolboy knows that one of the great advantage of electricity is that its performs its functions without producing any undue heat. Therefore, it seems somewhat of an anomaly to utilise this force for the one purpose for which it apparently was invented to avoid. However experiments have been carried out both at home and in Srinagar to see what use this energy can be put to in this direction, and the results are said to be satisfactory the only drawback being that the quantity of power required is somewhat disproportionate to the amount of heat produced, i. e. a pretty high current is necessary before any appreciable heat is generated. Further some what pessimistic scientist has ventured to express the opinion that the result of this large utilisation of electricity will be likely to have a destructive effect on the cocoons. So many diverse criticisms only make those concerned more anxious to see the actual result of this proposed departure and the final experiments will be awaited with interest.

Turning to the other scheme in which it is proposed to utilise the power, that of dredging the Jhelum and preventing the disastrous floods which have been wont to come with too frequent regularity, this work will be viewed with very general favour. As is fairly well known there is an extensive hard formed natural dam across the river at Barramula which prevents the outflow of many superfluous water when this is formed by the meeting snows or monsoon rains. The river is really choked by the bed being not deep enough to carry away any water except its normal volume. Poetical individuals would no doubt romantically refer to this barrier as "Hell's Gate" or designate it by some other high-sounding title, but constant warfare with the elements in their least lovable moods has knocked all the sentiment out of the Engineer, and he calls this obstruction the "Cork of Kashmir." It will not be difficult to further understand that that part of the river between Barramula and the Wular Lake is the "neck," the remainder of the valley being the "bottle," according to the promic simile of this practical man. Now, it has occurred to the experts that the whole of the flood trouble arises through the "neck" being too small for the "bottle" and the "cork" being the large for the "neck," and so they propose to proceed as follows. At Barramula will be seen gradually forming under the able hands of many mechanics two enormous dredgers which it is hoped to have ready to connect with the electric power in a few months. The larger of these, the "Himalaya," will commence picking away at the "cork" below Barramula, while the smaller will pass up the river and proceed to clean out the "neck." The ugly, but useful, claw of the former will grope out great boulders, and, lifting these out of the bed of the river, will enable the water to pass more freely through its rocky barrier. The latter will tackle the thick deposit of silt near the lake, and after filling itself up with this mixture will "decant" it on to some of the marshy ground near at hand, thus converting many unprofitable acres into useful pasturage crops. This work having been completed, and to make further floods an impossibility, it is proposed to turn this dredger on to finishing the excavation of what is known as the "spill canal," an artificial channel which has been made in more or less of a straight line for twenty miles, to carry away any flood water direct, instead of requiring this to follow the sinuous windings of the river.

These briefly are the two principal objects on which the power scheme will be directed, the lighting of the city of Srinagar and the formation of an oil mill being two subsidiary ideas which are also about to be considered. But the more important of these, and the one which mainly effects the general public—the dredging of the river—will be keenly followed by those living in the valley. The control of the waters of Kashmir has always been a fond hope to those who have seen these rise, and know the distress which supervenes when the river gets out of bounds. The utilisation of this great natural feature in producing the power and carrying this back along the glistening wires to the dredgers, thus making water conquer water, is not the least remarkable part of the scheme.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Wednesday, September 29

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals—Lieut. C. A. Mortimore, Royal Horse Artillery, s.s. Arabia 25th September; Capt. C. W. Robinson, Supply and Transport Corps, s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Major G. A. Howkins, Supply and Transport Corps, s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Lieut.-Col. R. E. Couper, 1-9th Gurkhas, ss. Arabia, 25th September; Lieut.-Col. C. M. Cartwright, 30th Jacob's House, s.s. Arabia, Lieut. L. Forbes, 57th Rifles, F. E., s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Capt. T. M. Nicholson, Supply and Transport Corps, s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Lieut. W. B. Fuller, The Queen's, s.s. Arabia 25th September; Lieut. A. W. Howlett, I.M.S. s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Capt. Appleton, 1st Dragoon Guards, s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Lieut. D. E. Knolly's, 19th Punjabis, s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Capt. A. S. Toogood, Warwickshire Regt., s.s. Arabia 25th September; Lieut.-Col A. R. Aldrige, R.A.M.C., s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Capt. R. Monck-Mason, Royal Munster Fusiliers, s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Lieut. M. B. Remington, 37th Lancers, s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Lieut.-Hon. R. E. Grosvenor, Royal Field Artillery, s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Major F. L. Vincent, 57th Lancers, s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Lieut. F. C. Molesworth, R. E. s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Major-Genl. T. J. E. Bradshaw, G. O. C. Bareilly Bde., s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Major S. W. Sweetnam, R.A.M.C., H. T. Rohilla, 26th September; Lieut. J. E. Turner Cameronians, H. T. Rohilla, 26th September; Capt. G. R. Wake, K. R. R. Corps, H. T. Rohilla, 26th September; 2nd-Lieut. R. M. S. Baynes, Cameronians, H. T. Rohilla 26th September; Major A. P. Douglas, R. A., s.s. Arabia, 25th September; Col. H. Templer, 25th Cavalry, s.s. Arabia, 25th September; 2nd-Lieut. R. J. Purchill, K. R.R. Corps, H.T. Rohilla, 26th September; 2nd-Lieut, H. Hope-Johnstone, Royal Fusiliers, H. T. Rohilla, 25th September; Lieut. W.G. Darnell, Royal Fusiliers, H

BY THE WAY.

CRICKET BEFORE HAMBLEDON.

The Hambledon Cricket Club, whose old-time glories have been revived by a match on the famous Broad Halfpenny Down, may have been the first properly organised club in existence; but the little Hampshire village was not the scene of the first recorded cricket-match. This honour seems to belong to Malling, in Kent, where according to the "Postman," a match was played in 1705 (forty-five years before the Hambledon Club was cradled) between eleven gentlemen of West Kent and a Chatham team, for eleven guineas a man. In 1723 there was a great match at Moulsey Hurst between the Gentlemen of London and those of Surrey, at the conclusion of which Frederick Prince of Wales played the host to both teams at Hampton Court. Thirteen years latter the Gentlemen of London gave a Mecham team a handsome beating on Kennington Common, where, in the following year, a great battle was fought "between London and Surrey on the one side and the County of Kent on the other."

MR. CHURCHIL'S LUCKY DAY.

Of all the days of the week Saturday has been the most fateful in the life of Mr. Winston Churchill, who on a Saturday joined the ranks of the Benedicts. It was on a Saturday that he was returned for Dundee; it was on a Saturday that he was offered and accepted a position in the Cabinet; it was on the first Saturday of the General Election that he won North-West Manchester for Liberalism. Furthermore, it was on a Saturday—October 14, 1899—that he embarked for South Africa, where he was to earn fame and glory both as officer and as war correspondent. It was on Saturday, January 17, 1903, that, in a famous speech at Oldham, he opened his campaign against Mr. Brodrick's scheme of Army Reform; and it was on Saturday, December 19, 1903, that he completed the rupture between himself and his old associates by helping a Liberal candidate for the first time (in the Ludlow by-election), and affirming that Free Traders of all parties must now form a line of battle against a common foe.

THE NAME OF THE JUNGFRAU.

Whence does the Jungfrau derive its name? M. Hartmann, of Interlaken, contributes the results of his researches on this subject to the "Feuilles d' Histoire Bernoise." There was, it appears, in the fifteen century a nunnery at Interlaken. The nuns owned what is now the Wengern Alp, and was then denominated, out of compliment to its proprietors, the "Jungfrauenberg," or "Mountain of the Young Women." When a name was wanted for the snow-peak opposite, the Jungfrauenberg naturally supplied it. It was called the Jungfrauhorn—an appellation which, in the course of the years, was abbreviated into Jungfrau.

"WHITE STAR LEVIATHANS."

Many complaints are to be heard at the moment concerning depression in the shipping trade, but some of the great companies seem always to be adding to their fleets. Two leviathans which Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Limited, are to build for the White Star Line are, we gather from the "Glasgow Herald," formally to be commenced in January. It will be nearly three years, however, before the second of the ships is ready for service. This seems a long time, but it is really not long when the size of the vessels is considered. They are each to be 860ft. long and of almost 50,000 tons gross. Their speed is to be pratically that of the "Oceanic"—namely, twenty-one knots.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The total number of tickets issued by the officials of the British Association for the present session, held in Dublin, is 2,270. Of the persons in attendance, 1,152 are associates, 222 ladies, and 14 foreign members, while 111 are new annual members and 24 new life members; the reminder consists of old life members and of old annual members.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON'S METHODS OF WORK.

Mr. Austin Dobson, in an interview in "Great Thoughts," has something to say of his methods of work: I never sit down to write verse at my desk, or very seldom (he says), and the difference between my prose and poetry is that the former I write at my desk and the latter I make up in my head as I walk along. I do most of my work now in the morning, but when I was in the Board of Trade I used to work every night from nine until twelve o'clock. Like many other Government clerks—Yates, Trollope, and Rossetti, for instance—I used to employ my evenings in writing. The eighteenth century has always been the period of Mr. Dobson's special study, and he was attracted to it by Thackeray's "Humorists," and by his interest in Hogarth.

HIS POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Dobson, in his time, has written about many men, and he sometimes doubts whether he has been quite right in suppressing as much as he has suppressed: The eighteenth century, as you read of it in my books, seems entirely given up to a life of puff and patch and fan; and everyone who knows that it was a time of sham patriotism, drunkenness, and brutal sports—of cock-fighting, bull-baiting and so forth—might say that it is an improper view of the eighteenth century as I present it. It is, however, an eighteenth century from which I have selected only the parts which I care for, which interest me, and which I find picutresque and pregnant. It is a bookman's life that Mr. Dobson has lived. "My travels have been chiefly in books," he says, "and a great deal of my poetry has come from them and not from personal experience."

"HAUNTED HOUSE."

The Central News Hull correspondent writes that something of a Supernatural nature is alleged to have been at work at a house in Sykes-street, Hull, and the police have been called in.

The house is occupied by Mr. James Gilson and his wife, and the latter's brother was buried from there on Friday. In the small hours of Saturday morning the family were up, when unusual noises were heard. Mrs. Gilson says that a comb flew out of a comb-box and fell into a bowl with a loud noise. Her husband picked it up, and the brush fell out in the same way. The occupants were more terrified when, according to Mrs. Gilson, a pebble came through the kitchen door, which was closed, Mrs. Gilson fainted and the others ran out.

Police-constable Hynes, who, observing the commotion, arrived on the scene, declares that as he passed through the kitchen into the inner room a box of blacking flew past his helmet. Cups and glasses also flew from the table and were smashed. The house was thoroughly searched, but no one was found and as no solution was forthcoming the alarmed occupants passed the night in a neighbour's house. Later other officers arrived, including Police-constable O'Kelly, the heavy-weight champion wrestler at the Olympic Games, but there were no more manifestations.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW IDEAS FOR EVENING BLOUSES.

There are times and seasons when it is quite permissible to adopt for evening wear those dainty blouses, with transparent chemisettes made high to the throat, which have been so very generally worn in the afternoon, during the last few summers writes our Lady correspondant. For table d'hote dinners abroad, blouses of this kind are generally recognised as being exceedingly useful, and even for country-house parties in Scotland, when the nights are very chilly, bodices of the description shown in the accompanying sketches are not without their distinct advantages. It is quite easy, also should occasion require, to do away with the lace or chiffon yoke which makes the bodice a high one, more especially as it is the sensible custom nowadays frequently to arrange the chemisette and sleeves all in one, so that they form a kind of under-blouse which is complete in itself, and can be removed and replaced, at a moment's notice. In the case of both the bodices which we illustrate this might easily be done. A blouse I saw recently, specially designed for wearing with Empire corselet skirts, although it could also be arranged with an ordinary waist-belt if preferred, was carried out in ivory-white crepe de chine, strapped in a very original fashion with white satin ribbons, and arranged in such a way that each strap is held in place by a jewelled button. A similar trimming adorned the elbow sleeves, and there are close-fitting under-sleeves of white Alencon lace. The chemisette is of Alencon lace, made in one with the high collar-band. A very soft cream silk, patterned with Oriental designs in pale shades of green and mauve, was the fabric chosen for another blouse and here, again, the shape followed is of the very simplest, and yet nevertheless exceedingly becoming. The sleeves, which hang loosely from the shoulders, are cut in one with the rest of the bodice and at the waist there is a folded belt of cream silk ribbon. The decolletage is cut square, and outlined with a band of silver galon, finely embroidered with mauve and green silk threads, and jewelled lightly with small amethysts. Six straps of the same trimming form a number of radiating lines on the front of the bodice, and also serve to border the sleeves. The square is filled in with finely tucked white chiffon, held in place on the shoulders by small motifs of lace, and continued in the form of a high collar. The tucked undersleeves are of white chiffon to correspond, and in the hair a wide silver ribbon is worn.

COATS AND SKIRTS FOR EARLY AUTUMN.

If only because of the amiable way in which they adapt themselves to the requirements of widely different types of figure, there is something specially attractive about the new tailor-made coats and skirts which have been prepared for the early autumn season. While they owe much of their smartness to the inspiration of the Directoire modes they are not marred by exaggeration with which we have been threatened in the skin-tight skirts, or that over-elaboration of trimming which goes far towards vulgarising many of the afternoon and evening gowns of the moment. I have just seen a very neat little tailor-made frock, intended for immediate wear and designed in a fashion which should make it very acceptable to those who know how to appreciate the value of simple lines and graceful curves. The costume is carried out in brown and green soft tweed and the skirt, which is made in a sensibly short length for walking is arranged with a number of pleats at the sides and back, and a straight panel down the centre of the front. The coat, which is lined with white satin, is made in a new and very becoming shape, with curved fronts, which can be worn open or closed at will, and fairly full long basques, moulded to the figure at the waist, and then falling softly in graceful pleats. The fronts of the coat, as well as the basques, are edged with stitching, and trimmed most effectively with gold buttons, arranged in groups of three. The collar and the gauntlet cuffs are of emerald green velvet, and there is an inner vest of white corded silk, fastened also with gold buttons and made in a double-breasted Directoire shape. A very pretty hat, and one which will prove most useful for country wear, has been sketched with this gown. It is made in the same brown and green tweed as the dress itself, with a finely-stitched brim, bound at the edge with a narrow bordering of emerald green velvet ribbon, and trimmed with a soft feather mount in harmonising shades of green and brown, surmounted by a black aigrette.

ROLLING TO TAKE OFF FAT.

We think of all the remedies for excessive fat that have lately been invented, none is so logical as the rolling cure. A votary thus explains the practice to us:—"I find," she says, "that when I roll over fifty times every morning and roll and roll fifty times again at night, I can keep my figure down splendidly. Of course, it's most unpleasant, and certainly takes heroism to roll and roll on a hard wooden floor when you'd so much rather be lying in bed, but you've no idea what fine massage exercise it is. It is a sort of mechanical massage at home. And I can reduce myself a pound or two a week by doing it regularly."

To roll off your fat is, indeed, the latest fad in society. If your figure does not suit you get down upon the hard floor and roll it into shape." The contact of soft curves and hard wood results in the necessary svelte figure. The average fat woman has tried every fat reducer and found it wanting, and nothing but self-flagellation of some sort is heroic enough to appeal to her. When she diets she diets for a few days only, and expects to see immediate results, and then is "Oh, so discouraged," and looks pathetic and goes back to chocolates.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN A SHORT TIME.

Some time ago there was a regular craze for mechanical massage, and hundreds of fat women went daily to mechanical massage institutes and had the fat kneaded off them by violent exercise on wooden horses, or were thumped into shape by automatic hands. Mechanical massage is successful always when it is kept up. The trouble with the fat woman is that she does not keep up anything except the accumulation of adipase deposit. But the new rolling massage has sufficient sport about it to make it possible that it will be persisted in.

The idea of what faithfulness means in physical culture varies. The thin woman will stick to her exercises but the fat woman prefers almost anything else. Rolling off one's flesh is as we have just intimated, sufficiently interesting to arouse her curiosity, and sufficiently novel to hold her volatile fancy for a short time at least, and a short time will show satisfactory results.

This new way of fat reducing, as already explained consists of rolling over and over on the hard floor after undressing or before dressing in the morning. Rolling must be done with perfectly loose clothing, otherwise the advantage is lost, and the superfluous deposits on hips and stomach as well as on the rest of the body will not melt away as they will actually seem to do if a woman will roll conscientiously. This is the simplest, the easiest, and the most convenient of exercises, for it requires no apparatus and is not half as tiring as some of the other means of flesh reducing.

To repeat: Roll fifty times before breakfast and fifty times after you have undressed at night, on the floor of your bedroom and you can expect to see fat vanish in a mysterious and marvellous way. Rolling supplants some of the other exercises because it requires less effort to turn the body over completely on the floor than it does to go through some of the bending exercises that reducing necessitates.

The reason that rolling reduces flesh is because it stimulates the circulation, thus oxidising the blood, causing it to burn up the carbon or fatty issue. The pressure against the hard floor is like the pressure of a hand or the mechanical pressure of some of the massaging instruments. When you roll on the floor you are giving yourself an easy massage treatment, so if you want to get thin, roll.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, who since April has held the Devonport naval command with the acting rank of Admiral, now obtains substantive rank consequent upon the retirement of Admiral Sir James Bruce by the operation of the non-employment rule. Sir Wilmot Fawkes is the third Commander-in-Chief at Devonport to receive advancement during his tenure on that appointment, the previous instances being those of Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, who, while on full pay, was promoted to Admiral of the Fleet, and enjoyed the unique distinction of flying the Union flag, and vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, who had the temporary rank of Admiral during the first half of his term of office of the western port. The rapid flow of promotion in the higher ranks of the service is evidenced by the fact that Captain F. C. Sturdee, of H. M. S. "New Zealand," who as recently as the end of March stood eighth in his list, is now due for promotion, consequent upon the much regretted death of Rear-Admiral R. A. J. Montgomerie, and the retirement of Sir James Bruce. When this promotion takes effect only ten of the eighteen captains with seniority of 1899, will be holding that rank, the officer next due for advancement being Captain R. H. Ommanney, Deputy Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard

A FOREIGN TRIBUTE.

The visit of the Mediterranean Fleet to Nice has given occasion to an article in the "Nicois" of August 22, which is enthusiastic in its praise of the British seamen. The quiet and orderly behaviour of our men is contrasted with the rowdy displays given by French, Russian, and even American sailors when on visits to the port. "The sailors of the English squadron have visited Nice in all its various parts, and have returned to their ships at night steady and quiet, tidy in their dress, and upright in their bearing, as is right for men who win the respect of all who see them, and who are trained under an excellent discipline," says the article, and concludes with congratulations to Admiral Sir Charles Drury, Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, and the captains of each ship. Such a tribute is very handsome, and it is also very pleasant hearing at home. The British system of discipline is just of the right sort to give a man self-confidence and self-respect. His intelligence is brightened, and he is taught to take an interest in his work and in himself, so that when he gets a spell of leave ashore he does not rush into wild excesses, but takes his pleasure and amusement quietly, reasonably, and rationally. He has not been crushed into a mere mechanical unthinking portion of an iron disciplined machine, and freedom ashore does not therefore turn his head and lead him to make his presence undesirable at foreign ports. Yet for real efficiency and discipline our Navy can well bear comparison with that of any other nation—not excepting that of Germany, with her system of iron.

PROGRESS OF NAVAL WAR COURSES.

The organisation of naval war courses has been still further developed during the present year; and there is a steadily increasing number of officers who wish to attend these courses. This, as the Admiralty claim, affords ample testimony to the value of the instruction given. As the winter approaches programmes of lectures will no doubt be again arranged at Devonport and Chatham, for this is the most convenient period for the officers on the active list to attend, as during the winter the ships of the Home Fleet are less at sea and more often in the basins, of the dockyard under repair. The system of increasing the number of lectures during the part of the year when fleets are less at sea is a good one, as the attendance is far larger, and officers are often able to watch with intelligent interest, during summer manœuvres and exercises, the carrying out of certain principles of naval tactics, &c., which they have been informed about in the lecture-rooms during the time their vessels have been lying dormant in the worst of winter months. Their opportunities to do this reaches the maximum, when junior flag officers are set to manœuvre squadrons against one another, while the Commander-in-Chief acts as umpire, when fleets are cruising in the ordinary way. The veteran Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, it is well-known, invariably takes every opportunity of allowing his juniors play for their genius in the above direction, and mock battles are common when the fleet is together for exercise. War courses undoubtedly stimulate interest in such matters by creating intelligent observers.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN FLEETS.

The recent return issued by the Admiralty respecting the strength of the six first-class Navies of the world brings into prominence, among other things, the striking nearness of the equality of the naval strength of France and Germany at the moment. France is placed on the list as the third strongest naval power of the world, and Germany is given fourth place; but close comparison shows there is comparatively little difference between the strength of their fleets when every class of fighting craft is considered. In completed battleships less than twenty-five years old—a somewhat long period, surely, for the life of a battleship in these days of rapid naval evolution France is credited with 21, while Germany has 22. In armoured cruisers France scores considerably, having 19 to Germany's 8; but in completed destroyers Germany has 61 to the 48 of France, although the French have 27 building to the 12 at present on the stocks in Germany. The French, also, are a long way ahead of the Germans in the number of submersibles and submarines they possesses, but allowance must be made for the fact that the German ships are, unit for unit, probably the more efficient fighting machines. Then France is this year spending only £12,797,308 on her Navy, while Germany has voted £16,596,561 to improve her Fleet during 1908-9. Of these sums France is content in spending £5,315,790 on new construction. While Germany has ear-marked £8,366,438 for this purpose. When the memory is carried back, and note made of the difference in the fleets of these two Powers in 1870, a real measure of Germany's advance in naval strength since that period is apparent.

THE CANCELLING OF MANŒUVRES.

An extraordinary rumour appears to have been circulated at Aldershot, repeated in some of the London papers, only to be contradicted, that the manœuvres of the 3rd and 4th Divisions on Salisbury Plains had been cancelled because of grave news from India, which necessitated the immediate despatch of the troops of the Aldershot Command. This, of course, was a monstrous story, and absurd also, because, even if the statement has been true with regard to India, that would have been no good ground for suppressing the operations of the troops of the Southern and Eastern Commands. The reason offered was that the long period of wet weather and high winds, rising almost to the force of a hurricane, wrecking tents and making the condition of soldiering life most uncomfortable, had induced Sir Ian Hamilton and Sir Arthur Paget, in consultation of course with the War Office, to suppress the manœuvres. This was exceedingly regrettable, because manœuvres should be the crown and completion of the work of the year. France, Germany, Italy, and even Belgium are this year expending large sums of money and making the utmost exertions to give their troops the advantage of the experience gained in manœuvres, and it will not raise our credit in Europe when the story is told that we cancelled the manœuvres because of bad weather, such as other armies encounter and as our troops must encounter in war. It is impossible to forecast weather and if the season should prove favourable the greater will be the regret felt at the decision arrived at.

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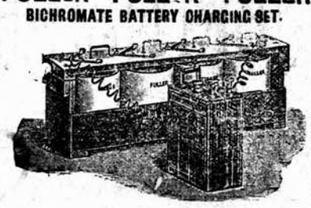

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Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Mote Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

WEST END
"EXTRA-THIN"
GOLD WATCHES.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 200.
ALSO MADE IN ST. SILVER CASE AT Rs. 75 TO 85.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 44.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

The Best Cough Drops Are Drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Sixty years ago physicians first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and ever since then it has been the standard cough remedy all over the world. Thousands of families, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, keep a bottle of it in the house ready for an emergency.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

controls the spasmodic efforts of coughing, relieves the congestion in the throat, quiets the inflammation in the bronchial tubes, and prevents the lungs from becoming involved.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

It is so nice to do the necessary Toilet with
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S
KESHRANJAN.

BALDNESS
CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in my laboratory

KESHRANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed. Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and medicines, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

"THE AMULET"
PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA
BY
HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.
THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.
AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.
Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO
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Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
For Typewriters

"Crust so Crisp,
And Crumb so White;
Loaves so Daisy,
Sweet and Light."

These are just the kind of loaves that you can make at home with
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
The SURE Raising Powder.

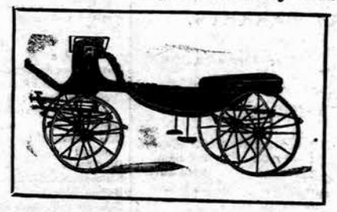
Fresh from the oven, they are most delicious to eat, and the "Paisley Flour" makes them very digestible.

So easy, too! You can make them in fifteen minutes.

See Recipe for "little dinner loaves" in the tins.

FORT COACH FACTORY.
PESTONJI B. PRESS; PROPRIETOR.
ESTD. 1881. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1881.
Patronised by Government House since 1896 and also by the Princes and Elite of Society in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO



H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT AWARDED AT SEVERAL
EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA & PARIS.
SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMA AT
BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

The House for High Class Motor Coach Building and Motor Engineering. New MOTOR GARAGE opened under Expert European Management. All descriptions of work to Chassis or Bodies done efficiently with prompt despatch.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bott'e of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
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HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

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That painful, irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and raw, you should use Pond's Extract.
POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE
and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, outbreaks in the skin, sores, piles. Bed-room, in the nursery; indeed it is valuable in the kitchen, in everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½d. 2.3d. 4/6d. Ask your Chemist to get for a bottle.
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Ponds EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting drains, invigorates lazy losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No one can be in it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatever form it may be met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (manufactured, for the sake of extra profit). Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white lettering on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
DOMINION SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of power and energy, &c., &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Secretary, VETARZO REMEDIES, Co., 6, Bond Street, Chemists' Square, London, W.C., to whom all orders for above remedies must be addressed. Price in London Post Free.
Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 28.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th Instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 24th Instant.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [28TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 3½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay Weekly statement shows an increase of Rs. 56 lacs in the cash balance.

Exchange :—

The market opened to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight credits, but as bills were not offered at the rate, a Bank early in the day quoted 1s 4 1-16 3 months' sight for near delivery and got a few bills. Other Banks followed but got very little. There are no buyers of wire at 1s. 3 29-32d, and scarcely any enquiry for Bank bills at 1 3 15-16d.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4 3-32 to 1-16d
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	168 1-2
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	127 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—

There has not been much business reported to-day but the market has remained steady. At opening the rates were 95 9-16 for cash and first settlement and 95 3-8 for the second account and there is no change to report at the close. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 7-16 for cash and 95 3-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	95-9
1st Settlement	...	„	95-9
2nd Settlement	...	„	95-6

Bullion :—

On Saturday the price of Bar silver in London fell 1-16 to 23 3-4 for ready and forward delivery, the New York quotation being 1-8 lower at 51 1-2. There has not been much doing in the local market, the ready rate opening at 60 15-16 ex-duty and closing unchanged. Forward rates are quoted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

On market is quiet but steady. Exporters are still out of the market for new crop as prices are too high as compared with prices of Americans. The demand for ready cotton from local mills still continues.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	238-9	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	230-1	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	213	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Bunatgaum-Pulgaon ...	204	„
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	199	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	189	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184-5	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	181	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	181-2	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	170-1	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Actual Imports 5,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
+0.	4·76	4·73	4·71
	+04		

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.		+04	
4·71	4·72	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
		4·73	4·74	4·75
		+0½		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready 8 4 0
Apl.-May ... ... 7 15 0 R.D.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 8 0
Yellow Gujerat ... ... „ 9 3 0 T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 15 0
Tone—Dull and declining.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 14 0
Apl.-May ... ... „ 9 7 0
Tone—Firm with good enquiry.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 30 9 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 5 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 6 6 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Pessi 85 p.c.... Rs. 5 11 0 April-May R. D.
White Delhi, ... „ 5 6 0 „ „
Tone.—Steadier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1462 1-2
India	63 1-4
Indian Specie Bank	51 1-2

Mills :—

David	393 3-4
Kohinoor	783 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,375
Standard	1,490
Imperial Cotton Mills ...	125

Presses :—

New Mofussil	630

Miscellaneous :—

Badham File & Co	130
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	372 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,060
Treacher & Co	610

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	535
Amritsar-Patti	116
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,050 bales.
Wheat	10,304 cwts.
Linseed	126 „
Rapeseed	140 „
Gingellyseed	1,414 „
Poppyseed	248 „
Groundnuts	180 „
Castorseed	4,255 „
Rice	7,377 „
Myrabollams	252 „
Cottonseed...	2,053 „
Mowraseed...	127 „
Gram	60 „
Joowar	674 „
Maize	nil.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 26th Sept. 1908, as compared with the statement of 19th Sept. 1908:—

	Sept. 19. Rs.	Sept. 26. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	101,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	43,28,765	53,45,169
Public Deposits at Branches ...	44,44,104	65,11,947
Other Deposits ...	913,70,352	9,22,84,542
Post Bills ...	92,624	83,855
Sundries ...	13,22,649	18,57,000
Rs....	12,21,58,494	12,61,82,513
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	146,08,679	1,46,20,432
Other authorised Securities.	27,45,116	24,85,087
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	202,19,922	186,11,254
Loans do. do.	237,71,294	2,43,48,371
Bills discounted and purchased ...	109,96,343	1,05,91,054
Dead Stock ...	3,11,688	3,11,748
Stamps ...	4,131	4,034
Bullion ...	2,68,979	2,58,767
Balances with other Banks.	8,19,442	8,53,318
Sundries ...	1,44,938	1,44,592
Cash ...	482,67,352	5,39,53,856
	12,21,58,494	12,61,82,513

RAILWAY RETURNS.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 12th Sept, 1908.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 12th Sept. 08 ...				
G I P Ry Section	2,41,596	3,29,220	5,102	5,75,918
I M R system	45,670	94,180	886	1,50,736
A D C Ry ...	12,455	15,435	29	27,919
Baran-Kotah Ry ...	94	10	....	104
Total...	3,09,815	4,38,845	6,017	7,54,677
Actuals for corresponding week ending 14th Sept. 07 ...				
G I P R Section...	2,30,134	3,68,675	4,382	6,03,191
I M R system...	73,014	1,20,578	1,173	1,94,765
A D C Ry ...	10,554	11,628	61	22,243
Baran-Kotah Ry...	....	....	....	....
Total...	3,13,702	5,00,881	5,616	8,20,199
Increase or Decrease				
G I P R...	+ 11,462	— 39,455	+ 720	— 27,273
I M R...	— 27,344	+ 26,398	— 287	— 44,029
A D C Ry ...	+ 1,901	— 3,807	+ 32	+ 5,676
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 94	+ 10	....	+ 104

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 5th Sept, on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,35,000	1,25,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	267	248	8	523
For previous 9 weeks of half year ...	11,46,529	12,11,675	32,272	23,90,476
Total for 10 weeks ...	12,81,529	13,36,675	36,272	26,54,476
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year a ...	1,45,986	1,45,181	2,312	2,93,479
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	289	288	5	582
Total to corresponding date do. ..	12,74,878	16,18,850	49,457	29,43,185

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 29,479
Do to date ... Rs. 2,88,709

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Sept. on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	7,000	3,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	85	84	4	173
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	15,88,511	13,01,521	57,426	28,67,458
Total for 10 weeks...	16,38,511	14,51,521	64,426	31,74,458
Comparison. Total forcorresponding Week of previous yr. a	1,88,560	2,52,053	10,964	4,51,577
Per mile of Ry. do.	107	142	6	255
Total to corresp date do.	18,63,317	28,12,729	68,440	47,44,486

Decrease for the week... Rs. 1,44,577
Do. to date ... Rs. 15,70,228

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Sept, on 41·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	5,000	6,000	....	11,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	43	....	78
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	45,356	1,03,876	142	1,49,374
Total for 10 weeks ...	50,356	1,09,876	142	1,60,374
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year a	6,076	10,692	57	16,825
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	43	76	....	119
Total to corsp date do.	62,597	2,29,746	1,591	2,91,424

Decrease for the week... Rs. 5,825
Do. to date ... Rs. 1,31,050

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th Sept. on 188·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	900	800	30	2,830
Or per mile of Railway...	4	6	....	29
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	20,643	11,220	261	31,940
Total for 10 weeks ...	22,469	12,026	291	34,770
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,756	4	26	2,216
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	17	5,930	256	22
Total to corsp date do.	12,903			19,088

Increase for the week... Rs. 614
Do. to date... Rs. 712

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th Sept. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	500	50	.....	550
Or per mile of Railway ...	29	3	....	32
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	3,106	951	9	4,066
Total for 10 week...	3,606	1,001		4,616
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	434	126	.....	560
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	7	....	32
Total to corresponding date do.	3,871	1,943	12	5,826

Decrease for the week... Rs. 10
Do. to date ... Rs. 1,210

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 „	62½
Specie Bank ...	O. 50	50	1½ „	18
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	50	6 „	52
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 „	252
	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld.	100	20	¾ c-o	13¾
Back Bay Boath...	50	50	6	40
Badham File ...	100	100	yr. 10	131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,500
Bombay Burma New Issue...	62½	62½	82½	xd 2,625
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	139
Bombay Ice Mfg....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	60	930
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	365
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour...	100	100	yr. 50	xd.297½
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	200	200	18	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co ...	160	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	500	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	121
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co ...	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	4574
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Straar Carbonic Gas Company...	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co.. Limited...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P.150	30	...	50
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	3.200	125
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	200	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	225	20
Broach City ...	200	200	270	14
Fort...	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1.800	100
Harvey and Sabbapatty ...	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee ...	100	100	133½	6
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	300	135
Khangaum ...	125	125	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	200	200	100	7½
Mahuva ...	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile ...	12	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New Empire Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	655	660
New Berar ...	500	500	570	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind ...	200	200	480	35
Surat City ...	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld...	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance ...	500	500	15	505
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Asgar Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	650
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	500
Century ...	500	500	50	375
Central India...	500	500	85	1,750
China ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Ghoei Silk ...	500	500	70	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd 1,090
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	280
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	100
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
David ...	250	250	20	388½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	70	610
Empress ...	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,450
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	345
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	140
Jam Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Jam China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
Jam Greaves ...	500	500	25	300
Jamsetjee Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Joo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mfg ...	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackjji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor ...	500	500	75	775
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	60	1,450
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	1,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,275
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	50
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	50	xd 680
Phoenix ...	100	100	...	100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	70	690
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rahman ...	500	500	p.c. 8	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	525
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta ...	250	250	20	235
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd 1,400
Sun ...	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	1,345
Textile...	500	500	30	xd 1,165
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	563	250
Western India ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

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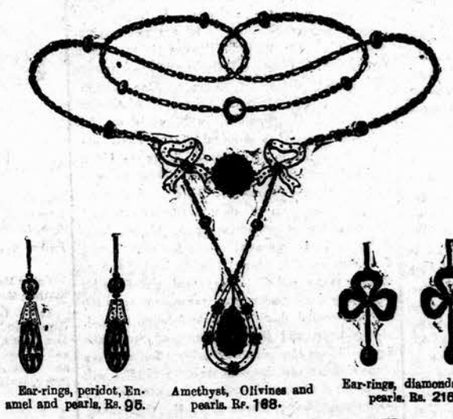
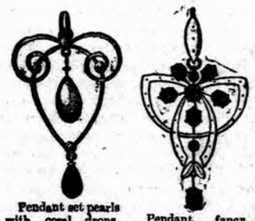
Handsome Brooch. Selected Pearls and Turquoise. Rs. 130.


Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95. Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168. Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.


Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40. Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel Rs. 90. Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50. Pendant, coral centre set, pearls. Rs. 40.

Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.

Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled, Rs. 95.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 26.

Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.

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Koko acts as an invigorating tonic to the Hair, causes it to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliable, imparts to it the Lustre and Freshness of Youth, eradicates dandruff, and prevents hair falling and turning grey. It contains no dye or grease.

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KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.

"KOKO" is sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

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THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 225 Rs.

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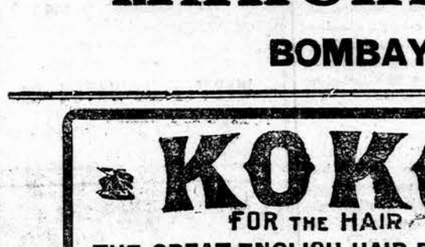

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KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.

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CHEAPEST & BEST Knitting Machine obtainable.

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8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

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S. Rose & Co. have a large Stock of Zither and open backed Banjoes by first class makers. New Banjoes Rs. 11 to Rs. 200. BANJO STRINGS and fittings a specialty MANDOLINES, GUITARS and all other kinds of musical goods. The Best Stock in India at London Prices.

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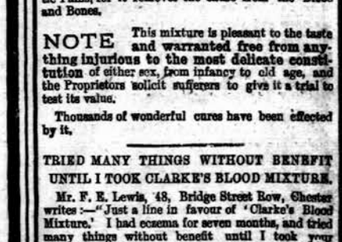

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1909.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

A MAHOMEDAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

MEETING IN MADRAS.

A numerously attended public meeting of the Mahomedans of Madras was held in the old Madrasa-i-Azam building yesterday evening, to concert measures for forming an Association, to be called the Central Muslim Association of Southern India, to protect the community's political interests in this Presidency. Nawab Syed Mahomed Khan Bahadur presided and among others present were Khan Bahadur Waljee Laljee Sait, Khan Bahadur Gulam Mahomed Sahib Mohijir, Moulvi Ziauddin Sahib, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Anwaruddin Sahib, Mr. Hameed Hassan, Mr Yacoob Hasan Sait, Mr Abdur Rahiman Shatir, Nawab Gulam Ahmed, of Kolar, Khan Bahadur Ahmed Mohiudden Sahib, and Moulvi Fakhri.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said :—

The Presidency of Madras ranks second in the Indian Empire and contains a large and influential Muslim population : but it is a matter of surprise that while others Provinces have their own political League or National Associations voicing Muslim sentiments and views on important public questions of the day, this Presidency alone is without a recognised organisation. You will, I am sure agree with me that no community, however just its claims can make its voice heard or its influence felt without joint action on constitutional lines. It therefore behoves every one of us not to allow further time to be lost in taking the necessary steps to inaugurate an Association, modelled more on the lines of the All-India Moslem League and having primarily for its object the formation of feelings of loyalty towards the British Government and the protection of the political or other rights of the Muslims of Southern India. The need for early action in this direction appears, all the more urgent in the present political condition of the country so as to strengthen our own position and also the hands of Government in the work of administration.

I should not be understood to mean that our policy should be one of unqualified support of every official measure. I do not ask you to shrink from expressing your views freely on any particular act or measure of Government which may appear injurious to our interests, indeed it is the object of the Association to enable us to give such expression to our opinions. But I know that I shall have your support when I say that we Muslims of the Madras Presidency, like our bretheren in other parts of India have no sympathy whatever in the criminal conspiracies which a certain section of the Indian people—I hope a very small section—is engaged in under the false and misleading name of patriotism. I think we all ought to be candid enough to recognise the great difficulties that beset the path of an Indian administration and we should not make the task of Government more difficult, considering the numerous conflicting interests in this country. I think it should be clear beyond dispute that the British administration of India is based on high and liberal principles and conducted with much sympathy, justice and benevolence. (Cheers.) Further, we must remember that the idea that Government can be coerced in its benevolent action by violent methods or unconstitutional agitation is in itself inconsistent, if not absurd. In my opinion, and it is I know the opinion of the Muslims of India generally, the British Government in India for many years to come is a necessity in the best interests of the people themselves and we must set our face against any attempt to embarass it in the discharge of its duties.

The object of this Association will be to help the Government by co-operation as well as appropriate advice and critism in the task of advancing the progress and prosperity of all classes of the Indian community. The organisers of this Association have also been actuated in their action by the special needs of the Muslims in Southern India. It is a notorious fact that they have lagged considerably behind in the path of progress and for some time their influence over the administration has steadily declined. It should be admitted by all fair-minded persons, and I trust the Government will also recognise it, that it can never be for the good of the country and of the administration that the Muslims of India should be reduced to a state of political insignificance.

There is another point to which I wish to draw your attention. It should be our particular aim to promote cordiality as far as possible amongst all Indian communities—a condition essential both in the interests of Government and the people. I am glad to say that in this part of India the relations between the two great Indian communities have always been cordial. We have not had at any time to deal with the Hindu Muslim problem, which I regret to say is exercising the minds of the people elsewhere.

Mr. Meer Abbas Ali Sahib then proposed "That an Association named the Central Muslim Association of Southern India be formed, to protect the political interests of the Moslems of this Presidency."

Mr. Abdur Rahiman Shatir seconded the proposition.

Mr. Yacoob Hasan Sait proposed an amendment, to the effect that the matter be referred to a representative committee, as the notice given for holding the meeting had not been sufficiently long. He also pointed out that for their Association to be a strong political body, it should be run on the same lines as the All-India Moslem League.

The amendment was seconded by Khan Bahadur Waljee Laljee Sait, and supported by Moulvi Ziauddin Sahib and Mahomed Azum Sahib.

On this the original proposition was withdrawn and the amendment was carried.

A preliminary committee having been elected, including all the ten Madras members of the All-India Moslem League, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

OOTACAMUND.

September 20.—The event of the week is the opening of the Nilgiri Railway to Ootacamund. The terminal station has not yet been completed, and se trains cannot run to Metucherry, but stop short at Fernhill, which is rather out of the way. The treacherous character of the soil at Metucherry is said to be the difficulty, and the authorities will not accept the risk of running passengers to it. But after a while, the difficulty is promised to be overcome, and the traveller will be put down in the heart of Ootacamund—come he anywhere from India.

The entries for the Ootacamund Hunt Races, which are to come off on the 23rd and 24th instant, are very good. There are six events to be run on the first, and five on the second day. The premier event of the function is the Ootacamund Cup, valued at Rs. 600 with Rs. 350 added from the fund. Colonel the Hon. E. T. Lawley is the presenter of the cup, and the race is a point-to-point for horses the property of subscribers to the Hunt that have regularly hunted during the season. One of the conditions imposed on the winner is that the cup is not to be taken out of India till won consecutively for three years. The number of entries already is 24.

The Industrial Conference has completed its sittings during the past week. It was largely attended but only Sir Arthur Lawley's inaugural speech was published, and the deliberations of the various committees are being treated as confidential.

After offering the appointment of President of the Ootacamund Honorary Bench to several gentlemen in the station, the Collector has succeeded in inducing Colonel Stevenson, a retired military officer, who has settled in Ootacamund, to accept it. Colonel Stewenson was for some years a councillor of the local Municipality. But as he was too outspoken for the Government-ridden institution, he retired to make room for a more pliable nominee, and will, no doubt, find more congenial occupation in administering justice on the Bench.

The Ootacamund Municipality is at last awakening to the necessity for a Health Officer. As a sanitarium the station has recently lost much of its old reputation for salubrity, and if Government had given it originally such an official instead of an engineer Chairman, who has no scope for his professional talents, since whatever engineering has to be done in the place is always assigned to the department, whose officers are extremely conservative in keeping these works in their own hands, so much complaint of excessive taxation and so little benefit therefrom would not have been heard. As things have now come to a very bad pass, something must be done, and the best that can be done is to provide the Council with not only an adviser but an executive officer, on whom will rest the responsibility for the healthiness of the town. Advice in plenty the Municipality has had for years, but real sanitary work it has never had heretofore, and this it requires, if it is to be a health resort, to which people will now look more than ever, as railway communication is open now to all India and at little expense.

The Flower Show held by the Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society in the Ootacamund Government Gardens last evening, which was its thirteenth exhibition since its re-establishment, was a fairly successful one. The late rains, coming as they did with frequent and genial glimpses of sunshine, rendered the floral and vegetable displays quite phenomenal. Flowers were plentiful, both in pots and bouquets, and vegetables were at their best. The planters showed little interest in what was going on, as not a single sample of coffee was shown and tea found but one exhibit in orange pekoe, which carried off the prize without competition. The same cause that brought out cultivated flowers operated in developing wild flowers which proved to be the very best shown on these occasions. Dairy produce was good and honey a speciality by the only beekeeper in Ootacamund. The samples of fodder show what an excellsnt field there is for this article up here, and poultry, what can be done in this line. The Society not having held any exhibition for a couple of years had an accumulation of funds with which to compensate exhibitors for the trouble they took in patronising the show, and no better use could be made for the money.

WEDDING AT LANDOUR.

One of the prettiest weddings seen in Landour for many a year took place in St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, when Mr. Basil Francis Tresham of Paili Estate, led to the altar Miss Maud Isabel (Snowdrop) Macey, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Macey of the Meerut Divisional Staff Office.

The bride was dressed in a most becoming, Empire gown of Merv silk trimmed with lace, silver cord and silver tassels. Her court train which fell from the shoulders, was trimmed with lovers' knots and orange blossoms. She wore a coronet of orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of white azalias, tube roses, maidenhair ferns and other hothouse flowers, the gift of the bridegroom. The only ornament worn was a gold curb bracelet set with pearls and turquoise, also the gift of the bridegroom. The only bridesmaid was the bride's younger sister, who was dressed in a pretty pale blue chrystaline frock trimmed with white lace and ribbons with a large white chip Bopeep hat trimmed with pink and blue daisies and blue ribbons, and she carried a crook.

The charming six-year-old daughter (Bunnie) of Mr. and Mrs. Day and Master Aubrey Passfield were the flower children who strewed the path of the bride with rose leaves as they passed down the aisle from the vestry to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. Mr. Rolf Tresham, the younger brother of the bridegroom, acted as bestman.

The church was most beautifully decorated, having a series of arches the whole length of the aisle from the entrance door up to the chancel made of ringalls, maindenhair ferns and white flowers. The altar rails and altar were decorated with bridal creeper clunatis and maidenhair ferns most artistically arranged by the able hands of Mrs. Canney, the popular wife of the Chaplain of Landour. The service, which was fully choral, was performed by the Revere D. Arnold Canney in the presence of a large gathering of friends who afterwards proceeded to Sylverton, Mussoorie, where the reception was held. The wedding presents were numerous.

After the reception the happy couple proceeded the same evening through the usual showers of confetti, rice and old slippers to Rajpur "en route" to the Kumaon lakes and Ranikhet, where they spend their honeymoon. The bride's going-away dress was a bisenit coloured silk voile over blue glace silk trimmed with gold cord and tassels with a saxe blue hat trimmed with roses.

ANOTHER POLICE SEARCH IN CALCUTTA.

BARRISTER'S HOUSE RAIDED.

Lower Circular Road is the latest hunting ground of the Calcutta Police, and on Wednesday morning, September 23, at 5 30 o'clock the sudden apperance at No. 209, the residence of Mr. P. Mitter, barrister-at-law, of a strong party of police led by Superintendant Brojendra Nath Chatterji and Inspector Hartley of Ballygunje, gave rise to considerable speculation and astonishment.

After the house had been surrounded, a warrant, so far as can be gathered, is sued by the District Magistrate of Dacca in respect of the dacity committed there some time back, was produced.

The officer in charge was met by Mr. R. P. Mitter the younger son of Mr. P. Mitter, and informed that the latter was at Bankura. The warrant was then produced and the police were requested to suspend operations until a message could be sent to Mr. Hemendra Nath Mittra, vakil, brother of the barrister. The request was acceded to, but before the carriage left the premises it was thoroughly searched.

After waiting an hour Superinteudent Chatterji determined to proceed with his work and after the police had been searched, the operations began. Shortly afterwards the vakil arrived. The ladies of the family were transferred to an empty room.

The search occupied just over six hours, and terminated at 1 p. m., and so far as can be ascertained nothing of consequence was found on the premises and no letters or papers were carried away. Members of Mr. Mitter's family also say that the police behaved with courtesy and caused as little inconvenience as possible.

A large crowd gathered in the road at the gate of the premises and awaited the result with much interest. An absurd rumour gained some currency that explosives had been found underground in the garden, but this is quite untrue, and as a matter of fact the police did not expect to find any explosives.

Mr. Mitter's family are at a loss to understand why the search should have been made or how Mr. Mitter's name could have been mentioned in connection with such a matter.

THE "GOLDEN CROWN."

ANOTHER BY HAUL.

Calcutta September 24.—The steamer "Golden Crown," belonging to the Indian Fisheries, was more successful during her last trip down the river to the head of the Bay than she has yet been since she came out. In fact it was the only trip that she had made without getting into bad weather. It almost became a by-word that a cyclone was bound to approach the head of the Bay because the "Golden Crown" was going out, but last trip she was more fortunate and experienced fairly decent weather.

She first steamed away to the eastward when she got to the Sandheads, but found no fish, so the Sailing Master, Captain J. Nisbell, decided to take her to the westward, where they were more successful and made very good hauls all along the banks on the Balasore Coast, and she returned to Calcutta a few days ago loaded with about three tons of fish of a great variety amongst them being about 900lb. whiting, 750lb. of bhumlo, several small fish, some soles skates, conger eels, bheektie, one turtle, a lot of small sharks, about 600lb. pomfret and a few garnet, all of which were sent to the Linde Refrigerator at Entally and will be sold in the New Market every morning in small quantities.

The "Golden Crown" went down the river again yesterday and made her final trip before being laid up for six weeks for repairs and over-hauling. While the vessel is laid up the North Sea fishermen on board, along with the native fishermen, will be sent by the Government to fish or trawl on the Chilka Lakes.

MILITARY CHANGES AT MYSORE.

Bangalore Sept. 24.—In modification of the existing arrangements for the conduct of work in the Military Department, the Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct, that the separate appointment of Military Assistant to Government and ex-officio Secretary in the Military Department be abolished with effect from the date of Colonel R. G Jones' departure on leave, and that the Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, be the means of communication between Government and the Chief Commandant. Mr. H. Donne will, in so far as his Secretariat duties are concerned, continue to be an Assistant Secretary to Government but will work under the General and Revenue Secretary. During Colonel R. G. Jones' absence on leave, Mr. Donne will conduct the ordinary business connected with the Government Houses, obtaining his Highness orders through the Private Secretary as regards entertainments and any matters outside the ordinary routine. He will also conduct the routine work connected with the Kunigal Stud Farm, matters outside routine being referred to the Private Secretary to his Highness the Maharaja. The "A" Division of the Transport Corps will be placed under the Chief Commandant. As a temporary measure and without prejudice to any other arrangements that may be found necessary hereafter, the Superintendent of the Amrut Mahal Department will remain in independent charge of that department until further orders.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POST OFFICE.

As announced in our last issue, Mr. W. Maxwell, I.C.S., Director-General of the Post Office of India, arrived at Nagpur on Monday, and left for Simla on Wednesday by the morning mail. Now that the acquisition of the site of the present Post Office by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is an accomplished fact, Mr. Maxwell's visit is probably connected with the selection of a new site for the Post Office and the Circle Office in view of the impending amalgamation of the Central Provinces and Rajputana Circles. Mr. Maxwell visited the Nagpur Post Office and appeared to have been quite pleased with all he saw which reflects credit on Mr. D'Sa, the Postmaster, whose unfailing courtesy to the public have made him popular in Nagpur. Before leaving Mr. Maxwell was garlanded and there were several postal officials on the station platform to see him off.—"Nagpur Times."

SIND VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

The S. V. R. Corps concluded their Annual Rifle Meeting on Saturday afternoon with the Revolver, Affinity and Diana Stakes.

The Revolver Cup, presented by Lieut. J. H. Kothari. Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, for competition among all Officers of the Garrison, drew a good entry and was won by Major Hatch, 2nd Baluchis, with the useful score of 59.

Both the Affinity and Diana Stakes were keenly contested, and in both matches the fair sex held their own and more.

On conclusion of the shooting Mrs. Humphreys presented the prizes for the Affinity and Diana Stakes to the winners.

The Prize distribution for the meeting will take place at a later date, after Hyderabad and Sukkur have fired. The Merchants Cup, fired on the 11th and 12th, was won by Lce.-Corpl. J. Tellis with the fine score of 34, Sergt Critchell pressing him very close with a lesser 34. The scores are appended, from which it will be seen that the lion's share of prizes fell to the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

	Scores.	Prizes. Rs.
MATCH—X.		
Lce-Corpl J Tellis, S V R	34	75
Sgt T Critchell, S V R	34	50
Gr Sgt C Harvey, S V R	33	30
Cpl P F Minwalla, S V R	33	15
Sgt-Inst E Climpson, N W R	33	10
Vol G A Hurtis, S V R	32	10
San O'Connor, K A V	32	10
Sgt-Inst E McClusky, N W R	32	5
Vol R W Slaik, S V R	32	5
Q-M Sgt F Murray, S V R	32	5
Sgt-Inst W Heath, K A V	32	5
Vol H M Dinshaw, S V R	32	5
Cpl P G Daroga, S V R	32	5
Lt C K C Khambatta, S V R	32	5
Gr Graveston, K A V	31	5
Corpl T O'Reilly, K A V	31	5
C-S B P Birdy, S V R	31	5
Vol Pinto, S V R	31	5
Sgt H Hack, K A V	31	5
Corpl E R King, N W R	31	5
MATCH—XI.		
Mrs Hack	Rs 20 and 1 Doz Boudoir Photos	
Miss Vaz	Sardine Dish	
Miss D'Lima	Pair Brushes	
Miss Janes	Japanese Vases	
Mrs Murray	Dinner Gong	
Mrs Bryce	Tea Pail	
Mrs Slack	Napkin Rings	
Mrs Harvey	Table Cloth	
Mrs Byrne	Glove Box	
Mrs Kavasji	Mustard Pot	
MATCH—XII.		
Mrs Strip	1 Doz Boudoir Photos	
Mrs Bryce	Writing Case	
Mrs Byrne	Table	
Miss A D'Lima	Chair	
Mrs Slack	Butter Dish	
Mrs Murray	Biscuit Jar	
Miss Vaz	Hand Bag	
Mrs Kavasji	Salt Cellars	
Mrs Harvey	Mustard Pot	
Mrs Janes	Centre Piece	
MATCH—XIII.		Scores.
Major A E Hatch, 1st Bn Baluchis		59 Silver Cup
Capt Kempson, East Lan Regt		54 Rs 20
Capt Palmer, K A V		54 Rs 10

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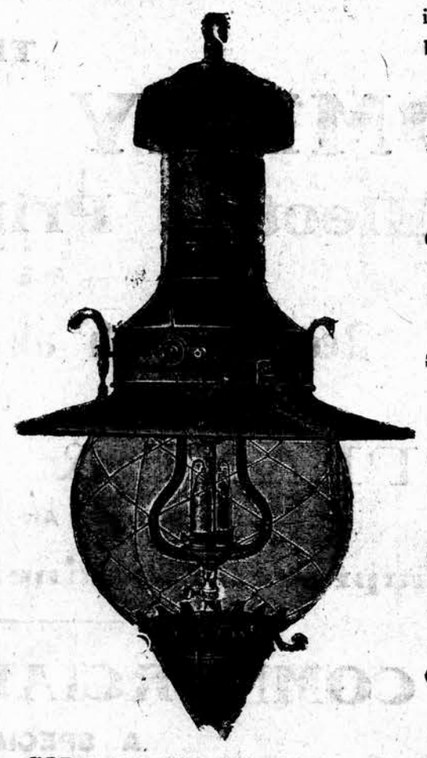

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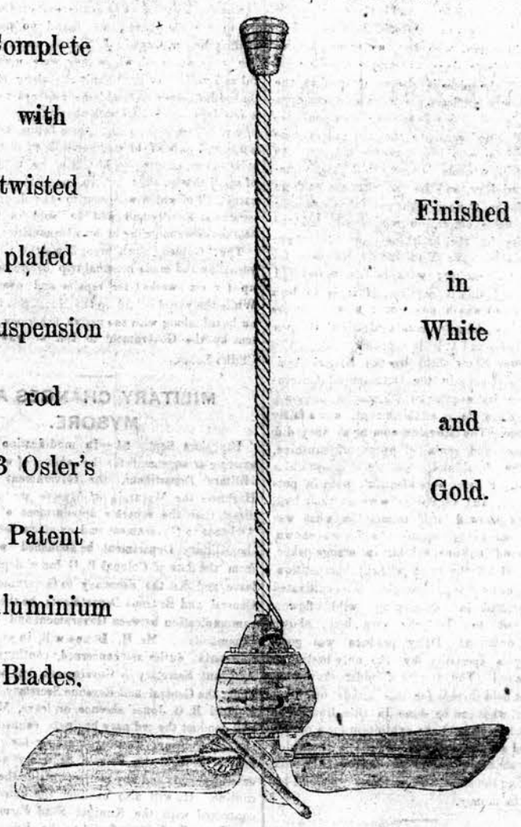

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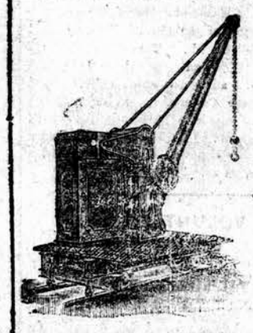

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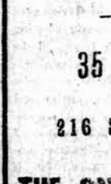
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